The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY. JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 24. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869. WHOLE NO. 102.

The Revolution.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, $3 A YEAR.

NEW YORK CITY SUBSCRIBERS, $3.20.

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Poetry.

THE NEW WIFE AND THE OLD.

Dark the halls, and cold the feast—
Gone the bridemaids, gone the priest!
All is over—all is done,
Twain of yesterday are one!
Blooming girl and manhood gray,
Autumn in the arms of May!

Hushed within and hushed without,
Dancing feet and wrestlers' shout;
Dies the bonfire on the hill;
All is dark, and all is still,
Save the starlight, save the breeze
Moaning through the grave-yard trees;
And the great sea-waves below,
Pulse of the midnight beating slow.

From the brief dream of a bride
She hath wakened, at his side.
With half uttered shriek and start—
Feels she not his beating heart?
And the pressure of his arm,
And his breathing near and warm?

Lightly from the bridal bed
Springs that fair dishevelled head,
And a feeling new, intense,
Half of shame, half innocence,
Maiden fear and wonder speaks
Through her lips and changing cheeks.

From the oaken mantel glowing
Faintest light the lamp is throwing
On the mirror's antique mould,
High-backed chair, and wainscot old,
And through faded curtains stealing,
His dark, sleeping face revealing.

Listless lies the strong man there,
Silver-streaked his careless hair;
Lips of love have left no trace
On that hard and haughty face;
And that forehead's knitted thought
Love's soft hand hath not unwrought.

"Yet," she sighs, "he loves me well,
More than these calm lips will tell.
Stooping to my lowly state,
He hath made me rich and great,
And I bless him, though he be
Hard and stern to all save me!"

While she speaketh, falls the light
O'er her fingers, small and white;
Gold and gem, and costly ring
Back the timid lustre fling—
Love's selectest gifts, and rare,
His proud hand had fastened there,

Gratefully she marks the glow
From those tapering lines of snow;
Fondly o'er the sleeper bending
His black hair with golden blending.
In her soft and light caress,
Cheek and lip together press.

Ha!—that start of horror!—Why
That wild stare and wilder cry,
Full of terror, full of pain?
Is there madness in her brain?
Hark! that gasping, hoarse and low:
"Spare me—spare me—let me go!"

God have mercy!—Icy cold
Spectral hands her own enfold,
Drawing silently from them
Love's fair gifts of gold and gem,
"Waken! save me!" still as death
At her side he slumbereth.

Ring and bracelet, all are gone,
And that ice-cold hand withdrawn;
But she hears a murmur low,
Full of sweetness, full of woe,
Half a sigh and half a moan:
"Fear not! give the dead her own!"

Ah!—the dead wife's voice she knows!
That cold hand whose pressure froze,
Once in warmest life had borne
Gem and band her own hath worn.
"Wake thee! wake thee!" Lo, his eyes
Open with a dull surprise.

In his arms the strong man folds her,
Closer to his breast he holds her;
Trembling limbs his own are meeting,
And he feels her heart's quick beating:
"Nay, my dearest, why this fear?"
"Hush!" she saith, "the dead is here!"

"Nay, a dream—an idle dream."
But before the lamp's pale gleam
Tremblingly her hand she raises,—
There no more the diamond blazes,
Clasp of pearl, or ring of gold,—
"Ah!" she sighs, "her hand was cold!"

Broken words of cheer, he saith,
But his dark lip quivereth,
And as o'er the past he thinketh,
From his young wife's arms he shrinketh;
Can those soft arms round him lie,
Underneath his dead wife's eye?

She her fair young head can rest,
Soothed and child-like on his breast,
And in trustful innocence
Draw new strength and courage thence;
He, the proud man, feels within
But the cowardice of sin!

She can murmur in her thought
Simple prayers her mother taught,
And His blessed angels call,
Whose great love is over all;
He, alone, in prayerless pride,
Meets the dark Past at her side!

One who living shrank with dread,
From his look, or word, or tread,
Unto whom her early grave
Was as freedom to the slave,
Moves him at this midnight hour,
With the dead's unconscious power!

Ah, the dead, the unforgot!
From their solemn homes of thought,
Where the cypress shadows blend
Darkly over foe and friend,
Or in love or sad rebuke,
Back upon the living look.

And the tenderest ones and weakest,
Who their wrongs have borne the meekest,
Lifting from those dark, still places,
Sweet and sad-remembered faces,
O'er the guilty hearts behind
An unwilling triumph find.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30, 1869.

DEAR REVOLUTION: Left La Crosse in a steamer, in the early morning, just as the rising sun lighted up the hill-tops and gilded the Mississippi. It was a lovely morning, and in company with a young girl only sixteen who had travelled alone from a remote part of Canada, bound for a northern village in Wisconsin, I promenaded the deck most of the way to Winona, a pleased listener to the incidents of her life and journey. She said crossing Lake Huron she was the only woman on board, but the men were so kind and civil that she soon forgot she was alone. I have found many girls travelling long distances who had never been five miles from home before, with a self-reliance that is remarkable. They all speak in the most flattering manner of the civility of our American men, in looking after their baggage and advising them as to the best routes. I should not wonder if when we come to go to the polls with them, they should behave far better than they think they will.

From Winona to Owatonna, by rail, where I arrived Saturday night. This is a flourishing town of about 2,000 inhabitants, has a splendid school house, a large brick building on a commanding hill-top, and a remarkable windmill, containing a new piece of machinery, which regulates the wind, called "the governor." The mill somehow suggested Don Quixote and George Francis Train, and one of our party remarked, if this little "governor" could be added to Mr. Train's machinery he would make one of the grandest men in the nation. As I am following in Mr. Train's wake, I am much amused with the contradictory opinions of the people on his merits. Mr. Olin, an enterprising young lawyer, seems to be one of the leading men of Owatonna. He and his beautiful young wife gave me a drive round the town and pointed out the lions, moral and material. Here, too, I met Judge Harwood, one of the Regents of the University of Minnesota, and was glad to learn of its very flourishing condition. In this institution girls have the same advantages with boys. The report of the Regents on this point is very able. It would be wise for those who have daughters to educate to emigrate to these western states. Minnesota has adopted all the advanced legislation of New York on woman.

As you approach St. Paul at Fort Snelling, where the Mississippi and Minnesota shake hands, the country grows bold and beautiful. The town itself, now boasting about 30,000 inhabitants, is finely situated, with grand bluffs on all sides, adorned with substantial stone residences. It was in one of these charming homes I found a harbor of rest during my stay in the city. Mrs. Stuart, whose hospitalities I enjoyed, is a woman of rare common sense and sound health. I think she answers the Rev. Mr. Fulton's description of the coming wo-

man. Her husband, Dr. Jacob H. Stuart, was one of the very first surgeons to volunteer in the late war. In the panic at Bull Run, instead of running, as everybody did, he staid with the wounded, and was taken prisoner while taking a bullet from the head of a rebel. When exchanged, Beauregard gave him his sword for his devotion and faithfulness to the dying and wounded.

I had the pleasure of seeing several of the leading gentlemen and ladies of St. Paul at the Orphan's Fair, where we all adjourned after my lecture, to discuss Woman's Rights over a bounteous supper. Here I met William L. Banning, the originator of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad. He has besieged Congress and capitalists for a dozen years to build this road, been laughed at, and put off with sneers and contempt until, at last, Jay Cooke became so weary of his continual coming that he said, "I will build the road to get rid of you." Now that it is done, and to be in working order the 1st of July, everybody sees what an immense advantage it will be to Minnesota. It runs in nearly a direct line 150 miles from St. Paul to the west extremity of Lake Superior. This will practically annihilate the whole distance from St. Paul to Chicago, and bring Minnesota that much nearer New York, transporting her grains by water at one-third the present expense. This gives Minnesota the head of navigation, both on the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and yokes together the two imperial forces which control the commerce of the continent. This route will open great resources of slate, brick, clay, all kinds of wood, etc., etc. The iron and copper of Lake Superior are said to be the best in the world. As the capitalists who have taken this enterprise upon their shoulders are all Philadelphians—Jay Cooke, Morehead, Maem, and J. Edgar Thompson—it is quite probable that the commercial control of the upper northwest is soon to be wrested from New York, and the commerce of which the Superior road will be the outlet will be carried by rail to Philadelphia.

Whittier seems to have had a prophetic vision of the peopling of this region. When speaking of the Yankee, he says:

> He's whistling by St. Louis falls
> Upon his loaded train,
> He's measuring o'er the pictured rocks,
> With eager eyes of gain.
>
> I hear the mattock in the mine,
> The axe-stroke in the dell,
> The clamor of the Indian lodge.
> And now the chapel bell.
>
> I hear the tread of princesses,
> Of nations yet to be,
> The first low wash of waves where soon
> Shall roll a human sea.

The opening of these new outlets and mines of wealth is wholly due to the forecast and perseverance of Mr. Banning, and now if Mrs. Banning will only be equally vigilant in urging woman's right to citizenship, so that her race in that state can begin with the inauguration of the road, Minnesota will be the banner state in the Union. The first engine that went over a part of the road, completed last July, was christened at St. Paul with becoming ceremonies, the officiating priestess being a beautiful maiden. A box of water from the Pacific was sent by Mr. Banning's brother from California, and a small keg was brought from Lake Superior for the occasion; a glass of each was placed in the hands of Miss Ella B. Banning, daughter of the President, who then christened the engine, saying: "With the waters of the Pacific ocean in my right hand, and the waters of Lake Superior in my left, invoking the Genius of Progress to bring together with iron band the two great commercial systems of the globe, I dedicate this engine to the use of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad, and name it William L. Banning."

I had the honor of shaking hands with this youthful priestess, in the Orphan's Fair, where she presided over a table of animals and games. Whether she was teaching the foxes and bears to play dominoes and chess, I know not, but having made the proud iron horse reverently bow at the baptismal font, she, no doubt, imagines all things possible.

E. C. S.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Dear Revolution: The article below I clip from the *Sunday Morning Chronicle* of this city. I trust you may find room for it in your glorious journal. It should be read by every woman in the land. Look at it.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.—Hon. John M. Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has prepared a bill which, if passed by Congress, will make a complete reorganization of the Treasury Department, in so far as the classifications and salaries are concerned. This bill has been drafted by the Comptroller at the request of Secretary Boutwell, after the latter held consultations with the various heads or chiefs of bureaus. It does not comprise the Internal Revenue Bureau, as Commissioner Delano has prepared a bill for that purpose. The Comptroller's bill reduces the clerical force, both male and female, in every bureau, and increases the pay and classification of clerkships, and changes the grade so that the first-class will be the highest grade, instead of the lowest, as is now the case. The salaries of the two Assistant-Secretaries, the Solicitor, and the First and Second Comptrollers are fixed at $5,500; that of the six different Auditors, the Register, the Commissioner of Customs, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Chief of Bureau Engraving and Printing, and Special Commissioner of Revenue, $5,000 each. The salary of the Treasurer ($6,500) is as at present; of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, $4,000; the first-class clerks, $2,500; the second-class clerks, $2,200; the third-class clerks, $1,800; the fourth-class, $1,500; the fifth-class clerks, $1,200; the female clerks, $700, $900, and $1,200; female messengers, $600 and $700; male messengers, $1,000; assistant-messengers, $800; watchmen and doorkeepers, $1,000; female sweepers and scrubbers, $400. In some of the bureaus the clerical force is reduced about ten per cent., and in others five and three per cent., of the present force. The female clerks are graded according to efficiency, and the male clerks will have to undergo a thorough examination before appointment or promotion by a competent board of officials selected for that purpose. The $2,500 clerks will be in a great measure chiefs of divisions or rooms in which certain specified work is done in a bureau. In this bill it is so provided that there is always a chance for promotion when merit deserve it, and favoritism cannot prevent the promotion. The Secretary, it is said, will urge the passage of this bill upon Congress.

The wise Comptroller, at the request of the benevolent Secretary, has drafted a bill, previous to which, even heads or chiefs of bureaus were consulted. *Mirabile dictu!*

A first-grade female clerk is to get $1,200; a first-class male clerk is to get $2,500; a second-grade female clerk is to get $900; a second-class male clerk is to get 2,000; a third-grade female clerk $700, and third-class male clerk $1,800, fourth-class male $1,500, and fifth-class male stands on par with a first-grade female. The only compliment paid to females is that they all belong to three grades, and so low as to be numerically in the fourth and fifth classes. "The female clerks are graded according to efficiency, and the male clerks will have to undergo a thorough examination before appointment." Mark the language, males are classified, females are *graded*. From a woman's heart I ask why is this ingenious language used? Is it on account of woman's *degradation* that she should be thus *graded?* Mark another feature of this wonderful bill, "In the bill it is so provided that there is always a chance for promotion when merit deserves it, and favoritism cannot prevent promotion." Was there ever a grosser insult couched in cunning language? After having been a clerk in the Treasury department for nearly four years, a good share of that time doing the work of a first-class clerk, as contemplated by this wonderful bill, how can I receive promotion according to my merits? when, no matter what capacity or real worth to the government, by law I can never get above my "graded," or, more properly speaking, *degraded* $1,200. "The Secretary, it is said, will urge the passage of this bill upon Congress." I will not believe it; too long has his heart beat for the sorrow of the oppressed. Should he, forgetful of his good name, do this, I cannot believe that Congress will enact this great wrong. What is our work? It is brain work? Does work have sex? Why not allow *me* a rigid examination and consequent promotion or rejection? What difference is there in the value to the government between *my* work and that done by the *pantaloons* standing near me? We have both performed the same amount and the same kind in the same time, and who can discover the sex of the same after it shall have passed from our hands? "Always a chance for promotion!" What an unkind libel! "And favoritism cannot prevent the promotion." Permit me to ask you, Mr. Secretary, and Mr. Brodhead, what you call paying my male friend, who does just exactly what I do, $2,000, while you pay me $900? Is this favoritism? Does it cost him any more to support himself and those dependent upon him, than it does myself and those whom a cruel war has thrown upon my care? Do males pay any more for bread and meat in the market than females? Do the hungry ones at home eat any less when the food is purchased by the mother, daughter or sister, than when obtained by some male provider? We do not ask for "favoritism." We do not want to be petted. We want simply justice. We ask no advantage. We ask for *Equal Rights.* Can we ever have them? We are not playthings. We are not dolls. We are human beings, responsible alike with males to the God who made us of flesh and blood, bone, brain and muscle—to nourish and sustain which, it requires just as much "bread and butter" as it does the "lords of creation." All over the land my sisters are toiling with hand and heart, with brain and pen, for less than half the wages paid to males. It costs us no less in any particular—to live honest, respectable lives, than it does our brothers. The Hon. Secretary, and the Hon. Comptroller, and the Hon. Heads of Bureaus, say that the males cannot live on even their present salaries, now twice as large as ours. What, then, shall we do? Shall we starve? or beg? or—my fingers tremble as I write it—or—God forbid! Will you, Mr. Secretary! and you, Members of Congress, be guilty of placing us in a situation where we shall even be *tempted to do worse?* I have no faith, however, that our rights will be obtained. Politically speaking, we are of no consequence. The only reason we cannot be heard is, we have no vote. Had we this, we would soon protect ourselves. The recreant ones in power we would remove

and place others in their stead, and so continue, until justice is done.

For this "good time coming" we will ever watch and pray, hoping that the good Lord and THE REVOLUTION will hasten the day.

GERTRUDE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6th, 1869.

WOMAN'S NATURAL RIGHT TO VOTE.

THE following forcible and convincing argument was made in the recent Rhode Island Suffrage Convention, by Francis J. Lippitt, Esq., a gentleman of the legal profession in Providence:

When we Americans boast that governing ourselves, we are a nation of sovereigns, we forget that one-half of the nation, the physically weaker half, has no share in the government whatever: So that if, of our forty millions of people, twenty millions are sovereigns, the other twenty millions are these sovereigns' subjects. And subjects they are in the full sense of the word. They have no voice as to who shall make the laws, or who shall administer them; and consequently no voice as to what the laws themselves shall be; and inasmuch as all rights depend upon the laws, they have no voice as to what shall be their own rights of person and property at all. That is, in political condition, one-half of our people differ in no respect from the subjects of the purest despotism on earth.

They tell us that while the rights to life, liberty, and personal protection, and the possession of property are all natural rights, the right to vote is not a natural right, but only a political right, dependent upon the will of organized society, which created it, and may limit it at its pleasure.

So then, the doctrine is that, when organized society in England for ages virtually denies the right of suffrage to all but the landed aristocrats and their dependents, when organized society in Rhode Island, as before the Dorr rebellion, denies it to all but landholders and their eldest sons; nay, when in any given despotic monarchy of the present hour organized society allows no right of suffrage at all, in neither case have the great disfranchised masses any cause to complain, or anything to demand; the right to vote being the creature of organized society, which may do what it will with its own. And if it choose, of its own free will, to extend the suffrage, the act must be regarded as a boon, like the voluntary concession of some absolute monarch in Europe, when he deigns to *octroy* a constitution to his people. In one word; the people have never a right to claim any greater share in the government than that which they happen to possess, whether they belong to a democratic republic, where their share in it is considerable or to a constitutional monarchy, where it is much less, or finally, to a despotism, where they have no share in the government at all.

Now this is the very doctrine which the Holy Alliance was expressly formed to enforce at the point of the bayonet, and the very doctrine that prevailed for so many ages among the old monarchies of Europe; only what we now call "organized society" was there known by a different name, "the divine rights of kings." And it must be admitted that if the right to vote be not the natural right of all, but only an artificial right, coined by organized society, the doctrine in question cannot be successfully impugned.

They argue in this wise: If the suffrage be a natural right, it belongs to all human beings alike; then by what right do you withhold it from any class of people whatever, as idiots, lunatics, children, convicted felons?

We answer to this, that, though the right to vote is indeed a natural right, the act of voting is a rational act, requiring for its performance the possession of reason. Now idiots and lunatics being bereft of reason, are manifestly incapable of exercising the elective franchise, and their voting would therefore be a mere sham, which it would be silly to permit.

The case of children stands on similar ground. In them the faculty of reason exists, but only in the germ, or at most, in a state of devolopment more or less imperfect. Some general rule must obviously be laid down as to what shall be deemed to be the age of mature reason, and it is the right of organized society, from necessity, to declare what the rule shall be.

Then, as to convicts, if society may rightfully, in punishment for their crimes, shut them up in jail, and so deprive them of their right to personal liberty, and may sometimes even deprive them of life, and with it, of all their natural rights at once, surely, as the greater includes the less, it may inflict on them, as part of their punishment, the loss of their natural right to vote.

While it is admitted that the rights to life, personal liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are all natural rights, where is the authority for saying that the right to choose those who are to be trustees and guardians of these rights is not also itself a natural right? Or by what process of reasoning can it be shown that the right of suffrage, the only safeguard of all other rights, is the private property of the individuals who happen to possess it under existing laws, to be allowed to the mass of their fellow-citizens, or withheld from them, as may best suit the owners views?

The non-voting class must be continually owing their protection only to the forbearance and generosity of the voting class. Shall we be told that this is mere theorizing, and that there is no practical danger of any tyranny or oppression? We answer first by denying the fact, and, not to multiply instances, it will be enough to refer to the unequal and oppressed condition in which non-voting women have been held for centuries under laws enacted by voting men. In the next place, what we are now protesting against is not so much oppression, as it is the existence of a power to oppress.

The struggle between universal freedom and despotism has its past, its present, and its future. In conclusion, let me advert to a single feature in each.

In the past: The doctrine of the divine right of kings has at last, we hope, found its final resting place in the tomb where lie buried the other exploded notions of our ancestors.

As to the present: We have no kings; but the divine right of *white* men alone to rule, a doctrine quite as unjust and absurd as the other, is now upheld by a great political party. When the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution shall prevail, this doctrine also will die and be buried in the same tomb with its predecessors.

As to the future: The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will still leave one false and barbarous doctrine more to be exploded, and that is, the divine right of all *men*, white, black or yellow, to rule over all *women*. When, this last error being swept away, we have reached the climax of political freedom, then will our government be, in very truth, a government by divine right. For what other or better government can even the Divine Will itself establish among men than one founded on equal rights, framing equal laws, and administering equal and universal justice?

WOMAN'S WORK AND PAY.

THREE years ago, in this city, an editor said to me, in reply to a request I had made! "Madam, I can get all the articles I need to sustain my paper, without paying for them. Women will write for the sake of seeing their articles in print."

How many of us have worked on, lo, these many years, with this discouraging thought: I must write, whether I am paid for it or no, albeit, the pay I have earned and sorely need. About the time referred to above, I knew a woman—whether in the body, or out of the body, I cannot tell—such a one I knew, who worked for a year for one of the daily papers in this city, receiving therefor *thirty-eight dollars*. For three months of that time she looked over the exchanges and furnished a column of fresh, bright, gossipy items each day, besides writing frequent articles criticizing our socia wrongs, that not unfrequently found their way into the editorial columns.

A few days ago, a woman, an editress, said to me: "We pay for all the articles we publish, and we cannot sustain a good paper unless we do so." There's the difference between woman's attitude towards woman's labor and man's towards woman's labor.

Writing for pay! From a woman, too?—and in woman's cause? No, no, I can't do it. Let me go on my usual way, laboring with my hands for my sustenance; working with my brain, unfettered by the thoughts of gain, for the at last hopeful cause of my sex.

I see that you have a letter in your last number from Ann Arbor, Mich., over Mrs. Stanton's signature. She will probably hereafter mention the fact, that a Woman's Suffrage Association has been recently formed there; but not having been familiar with the influences of the place, may not at once realize its importance. For, while Michigan is one of the most enterprising, it is also one of the most conservative of our states. Ann Arbor is a Michigan town, *par excellence*, and as is usually the case, in University towns, there dwell some of its choicest spirits, its most intelligent people, and withal its most conservative. The Michigan University with its 1,200 students in literature, science, law and medicine, and its library numbering 14,000 volumes, makes this an important point for the Woman's Suffrage Association to gain accessions to its numbers. Several of the Professors have enlisted in the cause, and one has been appointed vice-president. The organizing of the Association was stimulated by the presence of Mrs. Stone, the well-known principal of the seminary at Kalamazoo. The meeting took place at the house of Judge Lawrence. Mrs. Lawrence is a remarkable woman—superior in her domestic tastes and a model of the "home virtues," yet exceedingly alive to, and active in, every good word and work that can engage the philanthropic and serve and bless the needy. Her "war record" would be one of the most noble and charming of that long period, if its great history were fully written; while as regards all the various movements from first to

last, for woman's freedom and enfranchisement' only her preoccupations with pressing home, neighborhood and charitable interests have prevented her from enjoying the distinction which would be almost pre-eminently hers in the west, had she been able to be the public apostle of their advanced ideas in the organization of which she has been "first among the foremost."

The University has won a golden reputation in the successful citizens that many of its students become after leaving their *Alma Mater*. It has also won another reputation, which, it is to be hoped, will prove "the bubble reputation," in its resistance to the wishes of the people of that progressive state, in not admitting her daughters to share in its literary honors and privileges. At the beginning of the October term this fall, it signalized itself by again refusing to admit a young woman who wished to enter its halls, sacred only to masculinity.

Ann Arbor was long my home, and I know full well the woeful failure of the exclusive system there in scores of instances. I know that many a young man has formed and led a corrupt life there, who might have been saved had young women, enjoying the sacred estimation they deserve, and wielding their pure influence, been associated with them as companions of the same order of intelligence, rather than regarded as beings who were to administer only to their amusement and pleasure. Is it not a little singular that some of the most exquisite works o art, that adorn its museum, are represented in the statues of two young girls—the *Nydra* and the *Ruth's Gleaning?* But she has found a poor field in which to glean. Boaz has only left to her the tares. He is exceeding careful that she get little or none of the wheat.

H. S. B.

MORE OPPRESSIONS.

On the side of the oppressor there is power, as witness the following relation, dated Westville, Laporte County, Ind., Nov. 23, 1869:

My husband has left his farm and gone into a saw-mill, and has taken another woman to do his work. I am left with my little boy on the farm to manage things. He threatened to take all the household goods away with him. I went to see a lawyer, who told me my husband could take away everything I had earned and all my friends had given me. This is hard, yet many have to endure it. Men have made the laws, and we must submit. When I leave home my husband comes and takes such things as he wants. I have few chances to get money to help myself with, for he sells all the grain and keeps the money. If I had my part it would not be less than seven or eight thousand dollars. I have sent to Augusta, Maine, for work, and hope to find a way to help on the cause. Enclosed I send two dollars for the year 1870, and will send the other dollar when I get it. And if I can get away to go to Laporte, I will get up a petition and circulate it there. I am anxious to do something to help on the work. I have been twice over the town of Westville with a petition. Last year, I got almost all to sign one to have the constitution so amended as to let all have right of Suffrage without distinction of color or sex. If I go out again with a petition, I think I had better go to some other town. I wish that Mrs. Stanton or some one of the lady lecturers would come to Westville and lecture. I think that they would get a good hearing and perhaps ge up an organization. I will do all I can to make appointments. I live four miles from town, but can get there any time when the travelling will permit.

I must now tell you about Mr. E. N. Shead's little girl, only twelve years old. Mr. Shead is my brother. Ada is the name of the little girl. Mr. Shead told me Ada had cut fourteen acres of wheat the last harvest, had harnessed the horses and watered them, and then came to the field, and after getting seated on the reaper, he went once around the field of wheat to show her how to manage, and then she drove the horses and worked the machinery of the reaper, and cut fourteen acres just as well as either one of his boys could have done it. He and his wife are true to the cause we advocate. Mr. Shead prides himself much on having Ada help him since his boys have all left for themselves. He is educating her as well as he can. I told Ada that I would write to you and have you publish what she has done in The Revolution.

Yours, C. J. S. Palmer.

DOT AND I.

Woman's Suffrage is the particular wheel of human progress to which all earnest people should now put shoulder. I, too, want to help. But here is little Dot, my daughter, only six months old, who claims the greater part of her mother's time and powers. When I begin to fancy that I hear a "call" from the world without, a sight of her bright face puts all doubts to flight.

This is my sphere for the present, little Dot, and you are the particular job on my hands. I am content. But Dotty cannot monopolize all my thoughts, though somehow very sweetly associated with them all. She and I hold frequent Woman's Suffrage conventions here at home.

When she lies on my arm taking food, I read; and as The Revolution has the most convenient form for use on such occasions, it gets thoroughly read each week. So Dot drinks in notions of Woman's Rights with her mother's milk, and may be supposed to belong to the incoming woman's era.

Not "ballots *versus* babies," but ballots *for the sake of* the babies—that they may grow up in a purer social and political atmosphere than any our country has yet known. This denial of woman's civil rights is all the time making mischief in society. It places the best men and women in a false position, and it has a bad effect on character. It makes one sad to see the weakness and folly among women, the subjugated class, and equally so to see the degraded and viciously tyrannical development of character among men, the ruling class. It is almost impossible that our boys and girls should grow up in the midst of such a state of things without contamination, the boys with a spirit of tyranny, and the girls with marks of a slave's degradation.

We can never have the best kind of mothers till they are *free*, and till then it is useless to hope for much improvement in the babies. Here is the very fountain where philanthropy should expend its chief labor if it would work a sure and speedy improvement in the human race—it must first free the mothers and educate them properly. The bestowal of gifts closes at birth. The *quality* of the infant, man or woman, depends chiefly on what its mother is in body and soul, during its pre-natal existence. You may change it in degree by education, but you cannot change its quality. Silk purses cannot be made of all sorts of material.

But when the babe is born, when the gifts are all determined and there is an end of hereditary transmission, what a difference it makes who educates the child! Shall a wise guardian watch over the earliest development of its powers? or shall the great work be reckoned safe in the hands of ignorance and mere animal instinct? Mothers need to know what they are about. It is generally admitted that the work of a true mother is of the highest character. Then, for the sake of all that is good, let the mother—the artist whose work is so intimately associated with the Creator's—have freedom and light.

Dot waked from her forenoon nap just now. Can any sight be more charming than a happy, healthy baby just waking from sleep? So fresh and beaming! I had been reading about the Woman's Parliament.

"Dot," said I, "there is more good news for my darling. I don't know just what particular work the new parliament will do for babies, but I do know that each effort made by women to elevate themselves and their race, every association that brings them into closer working sympathy, makes the world better worth living in, and brightens every little Dot's future."

This little speech was responded to by Dot with the usual jumpings and sweet baby babblings. She has become familiar with congratulations on the progress of the Woman's Rights movement, and (not to boast of "*my* baby" at all) it does seem as though there is some intelligence in her sympathy with my joy. Some day she will understand why the advent of a daughtar was so welcome to us in this glad day of hope for women. Faith Rochester.

GLORIOUS RESPONSE.

Parkman, Maine, Dec. 6th, 1869.

Dear Revolution: If all the Christian hearts in this land which have been made glad by the recent glorious action of Dr. Charlotte Lozier should attempt to express their satisfaction through your columns, you would need a thousand, instead of sixteen pages. All honor to Dr. Lozier! She has fairly taken the initiative in a just war against national murder and crime.

If *our* boasting sex could never assume the daring to *begin*, God grant that we may, at least, have the courage to *follow* in her footsteps.

A. J. W. S.

HOW IT WORKED.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Liverpool, England, Nov. 26, 1869:

The spirited and excellent Revolution reaches me now regularly. It must make wonderful impression wherever it is found.

Here we have just had an illustration of its effects. The women of England now have actually voted on Municipal affairs. The heavens have not fallen, nor was discredit brought upon the ceremonies, nor were women decried or insulted. Their influence will work greater purity, and introduce more good taste and decency into our polling booths and electoral arrangements. This year they have given their votes mainly to the Conservatives, a party which nearly corresponds with your Democrats. Perhaps this may result from gratitude rathe than conviction.

I enclose an actual voting paper used here by a lady during this November election. I hope soon to continue my Biographical Sketches of Celebrated Females and to contribute other matter; remaining meanwhile your most sincrely, B. Wood.

THE BUREAU SUFFRAGE MEETING.

The weekly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association was held at Packard's Rooms. The attendance was large and many were obliged to stand throughout the meeting.

Dr. Hallock was elected chairman, and upon taking the chair introduced Mr. Poole, who at the previous meeting, had read a resolution and announced that he should speak upon it at this meeting.

The resolution bore upon the divorce laws of this state and upon the views of the *Tribune* upon divorce, and also contained an allusion to the Richardson and McFarland case, the legitimate result, as the resolution stated, of the views advanced by the *Tribune*. The resolution was severe, and the opinion of the female members of the Association was, that the discussion of such a resolution at this time was a mistake. Mr. Poole thought the one cause of divorce recognized by this state was not sufficient to meet the demands of society. The beaten wife did not think it was; the wife of a drunkard did not either; the wife of the man who could not support her through mere thriftlessness felt the injustice of that law.

Mr. Poole said he had been made to feel that other *causes* were sufficient for a divorce, while managing divorce cases in this state. Mr. Poole is a lawyer. A man might be totally unfit for companionship, but in order to separate the legal tie between him and an upright woman, the woman must make and sustain allegations which were most revolting and mortifying to her.

Mr. Poole said that in 1860 he was interested in a bill which went to the state legislature, requesting that "cruelty, drunkenness, and inability to support," should be included in "causes for divorce." The bill passed the House and went to the Senate. While hope was high that it would pass the Senate, the *Tribune* appeared against it, and was violent in its opposition. Mr. Poole read an article which appeared in the *Tribune* of March 1st, 1860, headed "Divorce—Woman's Rights." In this article Robert Dale Owen was styled a free-lover, and the State of Indiana, with its lax laws, was charged as his work. The *Tribune*, he said, defeated the bill, and it seemed to him poetic justice that Mr. McFarland should seek Mr. Richardson in the vatican of the *Tribune*, where the edict or bull against divorce had been uttered, and there consummate his crowning act of cruelty.

Mr. Poole applauded Mr. Richardson for his desire to be married, and also applauded Mr. Beecher and Mr. Frothingham for performing the ceremony. He thought Frothingham had been the most manly. He touchingly referred to the words of the dying man, "Darling, I take you with me into infinite space," and produced a most profound sensation upon the audience throughout his entire address. He closed his remarks by declaring that if anything in the world demanded the voice of woman, the laws that so mutually concerned men and women as the law of divorce was that thing. And he hoped the women would remember that they had at present no power to bring an action against a seducer of the husband. Mr. Poole's speech was logical and very able.

Mrs. Norton presented resolutions reflecting upon the words of McFarland, advised by his counsel to say, "While I fully appreciate my situation, and regard the future with becoming concern and solicitude, it may be that time will demonstrate that the sanctity and safety of more social and moral interests depend upon the success of my defense, than identify or connect themselves with the maintenance of the prosecution."

These resolutions were laid on the table, which Mrs. Norton thought was a mistake.

Mrs. Blake thought we, as wives and mothers, should be careful about making divorce too easy. The children had a claim upon both parents, that should not be disregarded. Mrs. Blake thought the French Revolution gave us a sample of the condition of society under easy divorce laws.

Mrs. Somerby thought we came to these meetings to hear about Suffrage, and not about the *Tribune* and everything else, and she went on to mention what other subjects she had heard discussed, and again said, "We do not come here to talk about divorce."

A Voice—"Then don't talk about it."

Mrs. Wilbour thought Mr. Poole had tried to show that women were equally interested with men in the law of divorce, and hence another reason why women should make the laws. We were here to give reason why we should vote as well as to say we wanted to. She thought if any one went to the Police court on any Sunday morning at Yorkville, and saw there poor girls, most of them under twenty, their bodies literally black with bruises, given them by men they call husbands, they would realize that women had some interest in this matter. Mrs. Wilbour said she could not tell what ought to be done, but she thought we were all interested in these laws, either for ourselves or for others less fortunate. She thought Mr. Poole's idea of "poetic justice" was "tragic justice," and awful in its judgment thunders. She offered the following resolution, which was adopted;

Whereas, The conduct of life is always greater in its effect upon society than any declaration of principles; therefore,

Resolved, That the conduct of the leaders of the *Tribune* in the Richardson affair has shown those men to be greater than their avowed principles, and commends them to our hearty approval.

Mr. Wilcox made a few remarks concerning the views of men he had met abroad.

Mrs. Hallock said the reason why she talked about the *Tribune* was because she read the *Tribune*, and it also pretended to take higher ground than the other papers. She should not be astonished at or remark upon anything she read in many of the other papers. She was indignant on reading that notice of Woman's Suffrage in Wyoming, and the notice to the women to go out there and vote. "Why," said she, "should we go out there? this is our home, and we have just as good a right to vote here as Mr. Greeley." Women were so stupid they did not know when they were insulted, and being told to get off to Wyoming was an insult. She said that Mr. Greeley's attack upon her brother-in-law, Robert Dale Owen, was most unjust, and she thought Mr. Greeley knew it was. Robert Dale Owen had nothing to do in making the divorce laws of Indiana, and the only law he had ever interested himself in was the law concerning married women's property.

Dr. Hoeber made quite a lengthy speech, with his usual impetuosity. He indorsed all Mr. Poole had said. Two resolutions of congratulation upon the fact of woman's power to vote in the Territory of Wyoming were adopted.

Mrs. Wilbour presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we return thanks to Mr. Packard for the use of his rooms for our many meetings. Adopted.

There was so general an interest in the discussion that many persons asked questions or made a single remark which we have not space to give. Notice was given that the weekly meetings would continue to be held in Mr. Packard's Rooms.

Many names were added to the list of members, and the hall remained full long after the adjournment of the meeting.

MRS. STOWE AT THE WOMAN'S BUREAU.

The ladies of the Woman's Bureau gave a reception on the evening of Dec. 6th to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker.

The snow had fallen thick and fast all day, till at nightfall the heart of the stoutest began to quake at the idea of going out on such an evening. But the desire for social fellowship is not dead yet, even in this city, where public amusements seem determined to annihilate all home pleasures and friendly gatherings.

We entered our carriage at eight o'clock with the certain conviction that we should be the only guests; entered the brilliant parlors and found ourselves surrounded by more than sixty friendly faces. I say friendly, for the very atmosphere seemed fellowship, everybody seemed glad and happy. Mr. Hooker remarked to me, with great emphasis, that he never saw so many fine looking women, and I am certain that all the men were fine looking. Mrs. Phelps, our stately hostess, and her elegant daughter, Mrs. Robert Pearsall, ware models in their reception of guests. They had the art of putting everybody at ease. Mrs. Stowe, with her somewhat quaint figure, was as sparkling in her wit as a girl of sixteen. Mr. Stowe looked like a god as I first saw him sitting in a niche, with a vine twining just above his head. Mrs. Hooker looked more lovely than ever in her soft lace and mauve dress, though that blue eye so sets off her fair face that she is in no wise dependent upon dress for her beauty.

An artist present told me that he respected Mr. Hooker more than any other man in the world, and remarked to Miss Greeley, who looked the very essence of loveliness, that Mr. Greeley came next in his respect. Fanny Fern was as happy as ten years ago in her truthful dashes at men and things. Mrs. Severance, the President of the Boston Club, was among the guests. Artist and poet, journalist and author, reformer and conservative, young genius without means and the liberal millionaire, the clergyman and the lawyer, the doctor and the teacher met, and mingled thought and feeling, for a few hours, in most delightful converse. Miss Anthony invited Mr. Frothingham to attend her funeral. Mr. Frothingham said he should be happy to. Mr. Tilton talked sense and nonsense. Mr. Pearsall his intelligent ideas of horticultural schools, and everybody talked something that somebody else wanted to hear. The pictures of the young women artists on the walls, the bronzes in the niches, the flowers and vines everywhere, the elegant Etruscan tables and escretoirs, the sweet faces of young girls, the white curls of motherly matrons and the intelligent faces of noble men, made me think for an hour that all the world believed in the Woman's Bureau, and I am certain they would if they could only attend one such reception as that of last Monday evening.

W.

NEW JERSEY WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its annual meeting last week in Newark. The following persons were elected officers for the year :

President, Lucy Stone ; Vice-Presidents, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of Somerville ; Thomas B. Peddle, of Newark ; Portia Gage, of Vineland ; Rev. Robert McMurdy, of Roseville ; Mrs. Collins Hussy, of Orange ; George T. Cobb, of Morristown ; Sarah E. Webb, of Elizabeth ; Dr. James Brotherton, of Belvidere : Isaac Stevens, of Trenton ; Rev. H. A. Butler, of Morristown; A. J. Davis, of Orange ; J. H. Nixon, of Milleville ; Dr. G. H. Haskell, of Ancora ; J. M. Pebbles, of Hammonton ; Rev. C. H. Deyanne, of Atcoe ; William Baldwin, of Waterford ; Edwin Stansbury, of Paterson. Corresponding Secretary, Miss S. P. Fowler, of Vineland. Recording Secretary, C. A. Paul, of Vineland, Treasurer, S. G. Sylvester, of Vineland. Executive Committee, Mrs. F. Davis, Mrs. E. L. Bush, H. B. Blackwell, Rev. Oscar Clute, Miss Charlotte Bathgate, Roland Johnson, Mrs. Robert McMurdy, Dr. D. N. Allen, Sarah Pearson, Mrs. Lizzie Prentice.

Prominent among the speakers from abroad were Mrs. Lucretia Mott from Philadelphia, Rev. Mrs. Hanaford and Mrs. C. M. Severance from Massachusetts, and Hon. Cassius M. Clay, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Russia. A branch of the Hutchinson family furnished the music. Among the resolutions adopted were the following :

Whereas, prior to the adoption of the present constitution of New Jersey, women were legally entitled to vote in the State on the same terms and qualifications as men, and did actually vote ; and whereas, in the election of delegates to the Convention which framed the present constitution of New Jersey those women, forming about one-half of the legal voters of the State, were unconstitutionally excluded from voting ; and whereas, the said constitution was submitted for ratification to about one-half only of the legal voters of the State, and has thus failed to receive a legal majority of votes, therefore resolved that woman's right to vote in New Jersey has never been legally cancelled.

Resolved, That we ratify the action of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, in sending delegates to Cleveland, to assist in the formation of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and we hereby declare the New Jersey State Society auxiliary to the said American Woman Suffrage Association.

There were four sessions held, the last of which were large and spirited. Mrs. Mott, as usual, added greatly to the dignity and interest of the platform, speaking two or three times at considerable length. She said she desired the divinity of woman's humanity to be so recognized that all should come to regard the present condition of woman as a departure from the right. In the early days of the movement we felt that we could not call that condition slavery, when there was a slavery so much worse in existence. Yet wonderfully able arguments were made. She was surprised in reading over the proceedings of meetings held twenty years ago, to find how very able they were. She referred to the comments made years ago by the *Herald*, and said it had reformed so much that she didn't want to expose it now. It seemed to her that after all these twenty years labor, after England's earnest course, after the efforts made by Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and others, for any man to say that it is the movement by a few women who are trying to make men of themselves, it argues himself to be unknowing and unknown. After Susan B. Anthony had travelled over the greater portion of the country advocating the cause, it isn't strange that such progress has been made. She spoke of the time that had been wasted of old in Bible argument. People have learned to claim Right as an authority, and not go to ancient written testimony for it. She was glad that they had not to make the appeals they once made. She liked the good old name "Woman's Rights," and was sorry to see it changed to Equal Rights and Woman Suffrage. She hoped that soon there would be no N. W. S. A., nor A. W. S. A., that they should know no distinctive societies, but be merged into each other. She felt that they must go on with the cause in harmony and good feeling. We know how easy it is in every organization, to disagree and have words.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay was welcomed to the platform with rapturous applause. The reporter of the New York *Tribune* gives so much of his speech as follows :

The portly, gray-haired Kentuckian said, in response, that he thought he had made sacrifices enough for humanity in family, reputation and interest, but he couldn't be insensible to the merits of this cause. It had had for years his most ardent sympathy. "I remember when I stood almost alone in the advocacy of another cause of similar character. It was said then that the slave was happier under the rule of his master than he could be if free. So it has always been said of women. The greater number of people content with their *vis inertia*, say let well enough alone. It's too late for Americans to say that all shall not have freedom. Just as far as woman has advanced from a state of infancy it has been better for her and for humanity. We've no right to stand back and say, 'This thing is not expedient.' I don't care how many foriegners emigrate to these shores, we all the more need the assistance of noble, native-born women to assimilate the foul tides of immigration. We have entered upon the broad platform that suffrage belongs to every human being, and cannot go back. I throw to the winds all doubts I've ever had and give the cause my hearty support. If nativism and foreign immigration fail us, let us not leave behind us the reflection that we had rejected the help that all ages have admitted to be the better part of humanity. Let us have no distinction in regard to color, sex or nationality. Let man and woman ever be equal in intellect, affection and destiny." Mr. Clay was listened to with remarkable attention and enthusiastically cheered. After a short speech by Mary F. Davis, a vote of thanks presented by Lucy Stone to the editors, reporters and newspapers, and the singing of the Doxology by the whole Convention standing, the meeting adjourned.

REV. J. B. FULTON VERSUS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10, 1869.

Dear Revolution : Finding the usual topics becoming stale and threadbare, the Young Men's Christian Association of our city, anxious for a little thunder, stirred up a debate upon Woman's Rights between Rev. Mr. Fulton of Boston and Miss Anthony of The Revolution.

Mr. Fulton opened upon the negative, Wednesday evening, to an audience of about 500 persons. He first quoted from the Bible the curse of God upon Eve for her transgression, declaring it was transmitted to the sex perpetually, and grew eloquent in denouncing all who should revile God's will and word. Hence advocating Woman's Rights was a device of infidelity. He next vividly portrayed the discords in families, and dwelt upon their horrors—all of course true, because he supposed they must necessarily be so. He related numerous anecdotes of the misdeeds of the advocates of Woman's Rights, and drew a fearful picture of the 40,000 prostitutes in your city taking possession of the polls and driving all virtuous men and women from them in loathsome disgust.

Miss Anthony replied last evening, and tore his flimsy theories and false statements into shreds ; showing his facts to be falsified and his opinions bigoted and dogmatic. That if God had intended woman to remain under the curse, every improvement made in her moral and social condition was contrary to His will and an unpardonable sin. She contradicted many of Mr. Fulton's assertions, especially one that Mrs. Stanton had stated mothers were not required to nurse and rear weakly and puny children, by stating that Mrs. S. had said they were entitled to a sound and perfect body from birth, and consequently that there ought to be no puny and weak children. Her audience was much larger than Mr. Fulton's, and if the frequent cheering was any evidence of a triumphant vindication, she certainly must have been gratified at her success in demolishing his arguments.

Miss Anthony was the guest of Mrs. N. B. Gardner, and was visited by numerous friends, more in fact than she was able to see. She left this morning to lecture in Union City in this state.

Mrs. Stanton spent a day in our city accidentally, and so quietly that but one of her numerous admirers here knew of it. They felt grievously disappointed in not seeing her.

A Woman's Suffrage Association has been recently organized here, and many are springing up throughout the state. It is proposed to soon hold a mass convention. The *Post* and *Tribune*, both republican papers, treat the subject very fairly, while the *Free Press*, democratic, is very scurrilous. The signs of the times indicate strongly that within a very few years it and other revilers will be found doing penance for their present misdeeds.

Mr. Train has been lecturing here and in this vicinity for two or three weeks past. Next Sunday evening he is to lecture on the Bible.

S.

Foreign Correspondence.

LETTER XXXIX.

Manchester, November, 1869.

THE WINTER'S CAMPAIGN.

The work for the Woman's Suffrage committees this winter will consist principally in the preparation of petitions to support the bill to be introduced into Parliament by Mr. Jacob Bright and Sir C. W. Dilke. The following is the form of the proposed law :

A Bill to Remove the Electoral Disabilities of Women.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

That is to say,

1. That in all Acts now in force regulating or appertaining to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender, the same shall be held to include females for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such election.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Society for Woman's Suffrage is to take place next month when the report of last year's work will be presented. The London Society is engaged in getting up lectures in various towns in order to awaken a wider interest in the question. Professor Newman's year of office as Secretary of the Bristol Committee having expired, Miss Lilias Ashworth will probably succeed him. The Bristol and Clifton Society is preparing for vigorous work. Professor Kingsley's article—*Women and Politics*—is being reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine* for distribution in pamphlet form.

I send you Miss Becker's lecture delivered

in the spring at several Mechanics' Halls to attentive audiences.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES TO WOMEN.

I mentioned lately that the School of Arts in Edinburgh had just been opened to women. This has been effected by the exertions of Miss Burton of that city. A private letter to-day informs me that already forty female students are at work, several of whom have given in their names for examination.

In Manchester, we have an excellent college, founded some twenty-five years ago, by one of the citizens. As the terms of the bequest limit the college to male students, means are being taken to correct that oversight as follows:

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN AT OWENS COLLEGE.—The people of Manchester are giving signs of a resolve not to be behind in the attempt to give women a higher education. In the notice of the bill for the Owens College Extension to be brought before Parliament during the next session, special provision is made for the teaching of female on precisely the same terms as male students. "Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for leave to introduce a bill and to pass an act for the purposes, or some of the purposes, following; that is to say: To incorporate (by such name as shall be mentioned in the bill) certain persons as governors of an institution to be organized in connection with and by the extension of Owens College, Manchester (in this notice called the governors), for the purpose of the general advancement of education in Lancashire by means of a college or aggregate institution to be maintained in or near Manchester, wherein young persons of either sex may receive instruction in such branches of learning and science as may from time to time be usually pursued at the English universities, or as may otherwise be sanctioned by the governors for the time being, and to enable the governors to sue and be sued, and to establish, conduct, and manage the same institution, and to appoint officers, make rules, regulations, and by-laws, and generally to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of the intended act." There is, indeed, no reason why women should not have the same chance of education as men, and doubtless many will seize the opportunity—the first offered in any European college—of competing with the other sex on an equal footing. In Harvard University the experiment has turned out very well, and the fair sex earn their fair share of prizes, especially in history and mathematics. We wish every success to this enterprise, which is very different from an attempt at watering down ordinary male education to the so-called "lower intelligence" of women. It is the necessary result of the break-down of the absurd prejudice in this country about female education, brought about by the success of the Cambridge examination for women, and the women's lectures in the great towns. By taking this step the governors of Owens College have put themselves in the front of the educational movement in England.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FEMALE INDUSTRY IN PRUSSIA.

The first Conference for promoting and aiding female industry was held last week in Berlin. About 150 delegates, chiefly ladies, were present, six of whom were from America. The best means of establishing special industrial schools for females and of supplying them with remunerative employment were the chief subjects discussed. At a supper, on the 6th inst., the health of the Crown Princess, coupled with that of the Princess Alice of Hesse, and the Grand Duchess of Baden, was proposed as a just tribute to the efforts made by those ladies to advance the objects of the Association. The health of Queen Victoria was then proposed by Mrs. Kate Doggett, of Chicago, and received with enthusiasm.

ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL INDIA.

This is the title of a valuable work just published by Mrs. Manning, the lady who has undertaken to act as Principal of the College for Women at Hitchen during the first term. With much care and accuracy Mrs. Manning has reproduced, in a condensed and interesting form, all that Sanskrit scholars and antiquaries have lately done to familiarize us with the ancient people of Hindustan, and as Eastern people are slow to change, with the Hindus of modern times, also. Thus some of the most profound researches of modern scholarship have been placed within reach of the general reader. Sanskrit, the venerable parent of grammatical languages, ancient and modern, is a mine of wealth to the philologist. Prof. Max Muller, in his Translation of the Vedas and other poetical and metaphysical works, has brought to light some of the earliest intellectual efforts in one of the oldest civilizations on record. One fact in connection with these studies will give you an idea of the difficulties to be overcome. Mr. Goldstucker, the most learned Sanskrit scholar in England, is writing a Dictionary of the language. He has been at work many years and has got half through the first letter. The first volume of his work is as thick as Webster's English Dictionary. We learn from Sanskrit scholars that Algebra, for which hitherto we have considered ourselves indebted to the Arabs, was learned by that people from the Hindus. Learned Brahmins of the present day maintain that most Greek philosophy may be traced to their Sanskrit forefathers. Trigonometry was known to them also. Of their wonderful architectural skill enough remains to justify the description of Ferguson, our highest authority on this subject, when he says that their buildings were "the conceptions of giants, finished with the perfection of goldsmiths."

Mrs. Manning's work deals with the religion of the ancient Hindus, gathered from the Vedas, with notices of their philosophy, law, and literature. She treats all these subjects in a manner worthy of the highest commendation.

The work begins with the Rig-Veda, the oldest existing book in the Sanskrit, "consisting of prayers and hymns addressed to the grand and beautiful phenomena of nature," and believed to have been in their present form some three thousand years. The progress of the Vedic religion is pointed out first, towards abstract conceptions of the Deity, then to a perception of the Unity in the pervading power of the universe, and, as a consequence, to the belief in an unknown infinite Being.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Mrs. Manning furnishes an interesting illustration of the *status* and dignity of woman in that early period of human history:

Rishis were the advisers of kings, and were sent for on all important occasions to perform sacrifices. Rishis often married the daughters of Rajas. There is a story of this kind concerning the "opulent Rithavita," who dwells upon the banks of the Go mati river, and has his house on the skirt of the Himalaya. This story we recount the more willingly, because it shows the position held by women. A priest of the family of Atri performed for the Raja a certain sacrifice, and being pleased with the appearance of the Raja's daughter, who was present at the ceremonial, he asked for her as a wife for his son. The girl's mother objected, because the young man was not himself a Rishi; and no maiden of their house had ever been given to a less saintly personage. This difficulty, however, was got over. The young man commenced his probationary course by practicing austerities. The wife of a neighboring Raja then gave assistance by presenting him with a herd of cattle and costly ornaments; and lastly, the Maruts, or Winds, appear to have conferred on him the honor of Rishihood, whereupon he ventured to send those words to the Raja: "My love (for your daughter) does not depart." We perceive by this history that women were not then required to, in oriental phrase, "keep the purdah," or remain behind a curtain; for the daughter and her mother were present at the sacrifice made by the "opulent Rathavita," and the wife of another Raja was able to take part in the consequent love making, and to assist the lover with wealth.

ANCIENT SCIENCE.

In the chapter on Astronomy two remarkable facts are given—"The first is the opinion held by the celebrated Hindu astronomer, Aryabhata, *in the fifth century of our era*, that the earth is a globe, and that it rotates while the celestial sphere is fixed. The second fact is the use, by the celebrated algebraist, Bhaskara Acharya, of a formula (established by himself) in determining the motion of a planet in its path, the method of which bears a strong analogy to that of the differential Calculus, as applied to the same problem. Bhaskara Acharya lived in the twelfth century, and the differential Calculus was the most important discovery of the eighteenth century in Europe."

A POET'S PICTURE OF A ROYAL PAIR IN INDIA.

The following passage is from the *Raghuwansa*, an historical poem. Dilipa, the king of Ayodhya, or Oude, it is said, was "sent to bless his subjects, and find his own happiness in that of others. But one boon was wanting. He had a lovely queen, but no son:

Oh! how he longed that childless king, to see
A royal infant smiling on her knee;
With his dear mother's eyes and face divine—
A second self to ornament his line.

So, in the hope of attaining this boon, he and his queen seek their holy guide who lives far away in a secluded hermitage. They travel in a car which gives notice of its coming by the music of its bells:

Fresh on their cheeks the soft wind gently blows,
Wafting the perfume of the woodland rose;
And, heavy with the dust of rifled flowers,
Wave the young branches of the mango bowers.
They hear the peacock's joyous cry; his head
Lifted in wonder at the courser's tread.
They watch the crows in jubilant armies fly,
Crowning like flowers the portals of the sky.
From shady coverts by the way, the deer
Throw startled glances when the car is near.

* * * * * * *

Through towns they pass and many a hamlet fair
Founded and cherished by their royal care.

We may add that by the rules of "poetical justice" the visit of the royal pair had the desired result. Unto him a son was born and he becomes the hero of the poem—Raghu, the Noble Son of Noble Parents. This beautiful description is by Kalidasa, the author of the *Raghuwansa*. He is the most popular poet of India.

I remain very truly yours,

REBECCA MOORE.

The *Tribune* says: "*One Poor Girl*, by Mr. Wirt Sykes—a recently published story which aims to deepen and broaden sympathy with the idea of protection and new channels for woman's industry—has been taken, by Miss Olive Logan, as the basis of a drama. The play will bear the same title as the book. The scenes, incidents, and characters in the story, we learn, have been used; but the plot has been considerably extended in scope. This work ought to do good. It is, at all events, a step in the right direction."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.—The Jersey City *Evening Times* takes a most favorable view of the prospect in that state, and referring to Vineland, it says:

We admire the pluck of the Vineland ladies, and will say for them, that if a resolute spirit was the only requisite for securing the privilege of voting, they would be entitled to it without a shade of doubt. As the law stands, the best they can do is to agitate for a reform in their favor.

The Revolution.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, $3 A YEAR.

NEW YORK CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS, $3.20.

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OFFICE, 49 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST., N. Y.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1869.

THE M'FARLAND-RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

The details of this deplorable affair have been so fully given to the public in the daily papers of the city that we will not occupy our space with a statement of them, but will merely give our views, from the standpoint which we occupy, of some of the moral and social questions for the discussion of which it has been made the occasion.

1. No right-minded man or woman can hesitate to condemn as utterly wicked and indefensible the murderous purpose and act of the assassin, even under any view of the conduct of Richardson that is at all sustained by any known or supposed facts. The act was not one of sudden provocation. The provocation, if there was any, had been given long before, and the act was therefore one of cool deliberation. How far the brooding over his supposed wrongs may have produced a deranged state of mind, we do not know. That inquiry is for the courts; and while the fact of his derangement, if *established*, would of course affect his moral responsibility, we cannot go into the inquiry here. We wish merely to protest against the doctrine, which is not without its advocates, and which has had the aid of not a few verdicts of juries, that a man who deems himself wronged, by no matter whatever extreme of wrong, has a right, when the tribunals of the country are open to him, to seek either redress or vengeance by his own act. That doctrine we utterly repudiate.

2. The conduct of the clergymen who officiated at the marriage of Mr. Richardson with the divorced wife of McFarland has been made the subject of extended discussion and of very positive censure. The communication of Rev. Henry M. Field who was accidentally present, certainly places his position beyond animadversion. The conduct of Rev. Mr. Frothingham and Rev. Mr. Beecher who both took part in the marriage services is open to comment, and has encountered no measured criticism from the press of the country. It has, however, found both apologists and defenders. To our mind the difference between the conflicting views of the matter seems to arise from the fact that the parties to the discussion are looking at two different things, rather than from an application of different moral rules to the same thing.

On the one side it seems to be assumed that Richardson was in some measure responsible for the original alienation of Mrs. McFarland from her husband; that the divorce which she afterwards obtained was obtained at his instigation and with his help and was fraudulent and invalid; and that Mr. Richardson's relation to her during the time that intervened between the separation and the divorce was not of an honorable character.

On the other side, the conduct of Mr. Richardson in the whole matter has been regarded at the worst, as imprudent, but in no respect criminal: he is supposed to have had no relation to the affair until after the *alienation* was complete; his relation to her is considered that of a much-needed friend, the divorce in all respects a proper and valid one, and that the marriage ceremony, requested in such circumstances by a dying man, was a thing which nothing but the most imperative principle and a clear state of adverse facts could have led any clergyman of ordinary humanity to refuse. It is nothing to the point that this has proved, or may prove, to be a mistaken view of the facts. In estimating the moral quality of the acts of Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham, we should look only at the facts as they then appeared to them.

A leading paper says that in pleading ignorance of facts that they might have ascertained, they are merely defending one serious error by another. But it should be remembered that they were suddenly called upon to perform this service—that those with whom they were in immediate communication were the friends of Mrs. McFarland and Mr. Richardson, by whom the facts would of course be favorably presented, that the request to officiate came to them as the request of a dying man, that he was the parishioner of one of them—and that there was no time for thorough inquiry—and that in all such cases every just mind properly allows a presumption in favor of the person accused. It is to be borne in mind also that if they were in fault for not making sufficient inquiry, that alone should be charged as the measure of their error, and not the act itself which a more thorough inquiry might have led them to refuse. Taking their own statements, which must be regarded as decisive of their own views of the facts, and assuming the facts to be as they supposed them to be, we cannot discover anything reprehensible in their conduct.

3. It is very difficult to form an opinion with regard to the moral character of the conduct of Mr. Richardson without a knowledge of more facts than are at present before the public. If there has been on his part not only nothing criminal, but if it shall appear that pity for a woman who was brutally treated by her husband and who was in great need of sympathy and help was the sole cause of his proffered friendliness—and if it shall appear that he was received by her only as such protector and friend, and that out of her gratitude and his sympathy there grew a mutual esteem which, founded in respect, ripened into love, and which was prepared when all impediments were removed, and not till then, to express itself in an engagement to marry, then we hold him justified in the sight of both God and man, even though there may have been a lack of discretion in his manner of discharging these difficult offices of duty and friendship which exposes him to just criticism. The verge upon which he was walking was, in that case, one of delicacy rather than of morality.

But if his conduct has been substantially that of the seducer of the affections of a married woman—if his attentions to Mrs. McFarland before her alienation and divorce had reference to a final possible marriage between them, then, even though he may not have been guilty of any strictly criminal act, we have only words of condemnation to utter. The relation of husband and wife is too sacred to allow any attempt to be made to seduce the affections of either from the other without a protest uttered or felt by every true-hearted woman in the land. The duty of every married woman is to make the most of the relation into which she has voluntarily entered, and her duty to God and herself require her to regard the obligations of that relation as of the weightiest character. While, therefore, the violation of these obligations is to her a crime, the act of the man who would tempt her from her allegiance is also a crime, and one in most cases of greater magnitude.

We would, however, apply the same rule to the husband who treats lightly his obligations to conjugal duty and to the woman who tempts him from the path of virtue, that we would to the wife and her tempter. On either side it is an invasion of the holiest of holies in social life. There may be causes which justify, and even some which necessitate, a divorce on the part of either, but until such divorce is lawfully obtained, or until the point is reached where, in any just and christian view, allegiance has ceased, the party seeking such divorce has no right to make or accept, a suggestion of another union.

If, however, the relation of Mr. Richardson to Mrs. McFarland was not of this character, if the alienation was complete at the time of his intervention—if she had abundant cause for divorce and he was merely aiding her as a friend to a desolate woman who needed sympathy and help, then he was only giving what any honorable man could give, and she was only accepting what any honorable woman could have accepted.

At the point where she, standing up in her own individuality and falling back on those reserved rights which no human being can ever surrender, had the right to declare her independence of the husband who had become only her tyrant, and to seek, by a divorce, escape from his oppression, at *that* point he had a right to interpose for her help—and if he has done merely this, and if, as we have said, out of her sense of obligation to him, and out of his sympathy for her, there grew up an attachment between them which resulted, after her divorce, (provided that divorce be legal) in an engagement, he has done only what he had a right to do, and what we believe no just mind can condemn.

Whether his conduct was of the one character or the other, may be a question of some curious interest to the world, and is of very deep moral interest both to him and to her, but it is a mere question of fact which we do not wish and have not the means to discuss. We have desired merely to lay down the principles which should govern the criticism of their conduct in either aspect of the case.

4. We wish to say a word in conclusion with regard to the position of Mrs. Richardson. Much has been said against any prejudgment in favor of Mr. Richardson because of its effects upon the case of Mr. McFarland; but as yet we have heard few words of consideration for the unhappy wife, or of the effect of any prejudgment upon her case. Yet it must not be forgotten that in condemning Mr. Richardson she is cast into a lower depth of ignominy by so much as a woman is always held to a higher standard both of morality and delicacy than a man, and condemned with a corresponding severity.

We do not by this mean that the standard of social morals should be lowered to meet the case of man, but we do mean that men should be judged by precisely the same standard that

women now are, and that in every effort to conserve and purity the family state there should be no mitigation of sentence on behalf of the erring husband and father that is not accorded to the erring wife and mother. Those who hold that the adultery of the wife is a sufficient ground to justify the murder, by the husband of the guilty partner of her crime, should be the last ones to visit with any severe condemnation the mere imprudences of a woman who has sought in the friendship of another man the protection which the personal abuse of her husband has made necessary to her—still more if that husband himself has disregarded the fidelities of married life. For ourselves, we justify neither, but we would judge both by the same standard.

Mrs. Richardson is as truly on trial before the public as Mr. McFarland, and the judicial investigation about to take place will probably throw much light upon the question of her guilt or innocence. In her present situation she should have the sympathy and compassion of every generous heart, and be allowed the benefit of the rule that every person shall be presumed innocent till proved guilty. Besides this, she especially needs the sympathy and support of her own sex in this hour of her deepest agony. If she has been guilty of unfaithfulness to her womanhood and motherhood, who can measure the bitterness of her self-condemnation—the desolateness of her grief? And if she has been only a sufferer of wrong, and not a wrong-doer, and all this great calamity has fallen upon her with no fault of her own, what hearts save those of women can enter into the sacred recesses of her sorrow? Surely, we must be allowed to do this without censure, as condoning her possible guilt, and as surely we shall be unfaithful to our christian duty and our womanhood if we fail to share her sorrows and carry her griefs in some measure as if they were our own. And let us all remember that a chief mission of the Saviour of the world was to comfort the sorrowing and to raise up the fallen; and that His divine compassion extended no less to those who were suffering under the woes of guilt, than to those who were overborne by the adversities of life.

ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.

THE REVOLUTION FOR 1870.

OUR Prospectus will be found in another column, and the attention of our patrons, readers and friends is respectfully called to its various announcements. That the paper has been instrumental in *Revolution*-izing popular sentiment on the whole subject of woman's rights, wrongs and responsibilities, beyond that of any other journal on any other subject, in the same length of time, can hardly be questioned. But the great object to be achieved, is to be the fruit of much more hard struggle and toil. Mr. Mill enumerated three stages only through which any reform has to pass to its triumph. There is a fourth more dangerous than any if not all others, and that is the stage of Compromise. Wendell Phillips has lately said somewhere, and with great truth, that "the idea of right, *strict, uncompromising justice*, is intolerable to the American people." That most deplorable fact had to be met at the outset by the REVOLUTION, not in directly opposing the doctrine of the Fifteenth Amendment, but by exposing the gross injustice of postponing, under it, black women's, and all women's rights, on the flimsy and unrighteous plea that this is the black *man's* hour. From its beginning THE REVOLUTION has not failed to demand equal and exact justice for all citizens, with no odious and invidious distinctions on account of race or sex. On every question involving the right of woman to the suffrage, to labor in her own chosen vocation, and to be paid as men are paid for the same work in kind and quantity; to cultivate her powers of body, mind and spirit in our various institutions of learning and science, from the lowest to the highest; to elect, equally with man, her own mode of life, and to win with him its honors and emoluments, THE REVOLUTION has endeavored to make itself heard and felt as became the advocate and champion of an enterprise so sublime in its importance.

And so its past must be its pledge and promise for the future. With an array of contributors, not excelled by any American or foreign journal, whether for fidelity and devotion to the cause, or for ability and experience as writers for the public press, we hope to win and to deserve a patronage worthy of our untiring exertions and of the immeasurable importance of our cause. We ask therefore with entire confidence that every patron and friend of THE REVOLUTION will aid in its circulation to the farthest possible extent.

CONGRESSIONAL CAPABILITY.

WITH the bill of Mr. Jenckes in the House, and one by Mr. Trumbull in the Senate, it may be hoped, at least, that something will be done to promote a higher mental and moral tone in the calibre of government officials. Two or three years ago, Horace Greeley, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and John Morrissey were candidates for Congress in this city, to what purpose is well known. Whether Mrs. Stanton, or Mr. Greeley, if elected, would have filled the post creditably as to ability, those who know them will judge. Mr. Morrissey, as is well known, lives in the grace of profound silence when in his seat, and so the world does not know the deeps of his ability and wisdom. But Mr. Colfax says that while he was making up the Committees, he being then Speaker of the House, after Mr. Morrissey had been inducted to his office, he came stealthily to his room, and, in subdued tone, said: "Mr. Colfax, I have a fine box of Havana cigars I am going to send you. Will you accept them?" "Oh, yes, certainly," replied Mr. Colfax. "Anything in that line is acceptable." "All right," said Morrissey. After a pause, he suddenly broke out: "Mr. Speaker, I have a favor to ask. I want you to put me on a certain Committee." "Leave the cigars one side, and tell me what one it is," replied Mr. Colfax. Morrissey made a strenuous effort, closed his fist, and, as he brought it down on the desk, said: "I want you to put me on that Committee where I will have d—d little work to do." "All right," said Mr. Colfax. When the Committees were announced, the name of the Hon. John Morrissey was found bringing up the rear of the Committee on *Revolutionary Pensions*. Mr. Morrissey's whole Congressional career is a good back ground for such an anecdote. P. P.

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore *American* says the Havre *Republican*, published at Havre de Grace, is in favor of Woman's Suffrage, and is the first paper in Maryland to take that start. Why did not the *American* secure that honor itself?

THE DEED DONE.

As we go to press, the following comes, official:

A BILL "for an act to grant to the Women of Wyoming Territory the Right of Suffrage, and to hold Office." By Mr. Bright.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of Wyoming Territory:

SECTION 1. That every Woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this Territory, may at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as those of electors.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Governor Campbell has signed the bill, and it is now the law. It is said there is not one republican in the Legislature of the Territory!

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.

To be the mother of a virtuous and truly noble king, would satisfy the ambition of almost any woman. And it is always pleasant to honor and praise the matron under whose training, heroes are produced. The *Evening Mail*, however, gives bad account of the mother of the present Sultan, though she herself is the natural product of Turkish institutions. She was the favorite slave only of Mahoud, the father of the present Sultan, who is consequently, illegitimate. His mother still lives and was formally introduced to the Empress Eugenie on her late visit to the Turkish Capital. The *Mail* has reason to think and to say that the Sultan is probably to-day the most debased creature that ever sat on an Oriental throne, and has been made so by his infamous mother. She encouraged her son from his earliest childhood to exclusive association with female slaves, and she has impoverished the Treasury of Turkey by her squanderings upon his Harem. Under her influence the present Sultan has not even made the pretence of having a wife, and it is a boast of those about his Court that he has a new favorite every month. The Turkish ambassadors all over the Continent of Europe and Asia are nothing else than agents to bargain for and purchase young girls to send to Constantinople; and now, by the visit of the Empress Eugenie, it appears that the Sultan has eight hundred of these unfortunates imprisoned in his palace. Such is woman in Turkey, as mother, mistress and slave. Such would woman be here and everywhere, under the teachings, and the practice, too, of myriads of men in every walk of society, from the highest to the lowest, were there not most potent counteracting influences outside of all civil, political, social and religious institutions. The present Woman's movement is really an insurrection and rebellion, against this property right in woman. It Eternal *watchfulness* be the price paid for liberty, enjoyed, no less is eternal *workfulness* the cost at which it will be won when lost, or when not yet possessed.

THE young women of Lewiston, Me., have formed a society, pledging themselves not to kiss any man who uses tobacco.

A GIRL TO IMITATE.

What has been can be again if opportunity be not wanting. And Horticulture is one business branch not yet full. So the following notice of the Flower Girl, whose stand is in front of the Astor House, in this city, may be of practical value to some young reader of The Revolution. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is good authority for the truth of this sketch:

The pretty little German girl who sells flowers in front of the Astor House fully deserves the large custom she enjoys. Her face is familiar to all the *habitues* of the hotel as well as to the hundreds who daily pass her stand on their way up or down town. Her flowers are raised by her father who has a cottage near West Hoboken. At one time the old man was in pecuniary difficulties. The roof under which he lived and the ground upon whose productions he depended for a livelihood were heavily mortgaged, and he wanted $200 or $300 to meet pressing claims. His daughter went to a well-known gentleman, who lives not a thousand miles from the Astor, and stated the trouble her father was in, at the same time soliciting the loan of the above sum. The money was readily handed to her, with the intimation that she need be in no hurry to repay it. The gentleman hardly expected to receive it back again. Upwards of a year passed by, and he had almost forgotten the circumstance, when he was again waited upon by the flower girl, who tendered him the amount borrowed with interest thereon to date. She had worked day and night, and with strenuous exertions raised the money to pay the debt. The house is now free from all encumbrances. The girl makes a very profitable living from the sales of her flowers, and being as virtuous as she is pretty, is looked upon by all in and around the hotel as a particular pet.

Olive Logan at Cooper Institute.—Miss Logan repeated her lecture on Girls on Monday evening, to a large, appreciative, and it is not too much to say, delighted audience. Heartier applause is seldom expressed than greeted her throughout, though the lecture occupies almost an hour and a half. And it would be hard to say which was most complimentary, the laughter and cheers which rung through the vast hall, or the breathless silence which at times was even more demonstrative than the loudest cheering. Miss Logan has certainly reached a most enviable distinction as a Lyceum Lecturer, and the high moral tone of her lecture on Girls, entitles her to exert, as she surely must, a powerful influence on the public mind and character.

Where Working Women Sleep.—The fire last week in Mercer street that threatened to sweep off the St. Nicholas, revealed one fact that should exist as a fact no longer. It seems that over the laundry and gas works of the hotel are or were some sleeping dormitories occupied by about a hundred women and girls employed on the premises, stowed in, the papers say, "like herrings in a box." In the lower part of these premises is a gas-retort, and at the time of the fire, there were over *one hundred barrels of oil*—a barrel to each sleeper. How it is that a hundred or more barrels of combustible oil have been allowed to remain in this human hive, without remonstrance from the Police or Fire Departments is a serious, a fearful question. Had this fire occurred during the night, the loss of life must have been frightful. As it was, one girl was severely burned, and barely escaped with life.

The Bureau Suffrage Meetings.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association is in no wise to be held responsible for the resolutions and speeches of the weekly suffrage meetings now held at Packard's Rooms, 937 Broadway.

S. B. A.

THE VILEST OF HER SEX.

BY PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS.

Dear Revolution: In last evening's *Times* there is an article entitled "Memoranda for Female Suffrage Conventions," from which I quote. Some portions of it, because it is sensible, and some points which are to be answered:

Of course a certain amount of exaggeration is excusable, and even justifiable, in all popular movements. An orator who does not overstate his case, has to possess genius, and a great deal of it, to get people to listen to him. When one has to rouse great masses of men, one's geese have to be swans, and one's molehills mountains. The platform is not the place for fine distinctions, nice attention to *nuances*, and exact demonstrations. But then there are limits to exaggeration and magnification, even on the platform, or in the "organ" of the "cause," and of this we think it will do the women's rights champions no harm to be reminded. That this is a good time to remind them of it, the recent meeting at Cleveland shows.

This writer seems to suppose that there will be no mistakes nor overstatements by those in the new organization, but I am sorry to find points already, that is, if newspaper reports are correct (which I am sorry to say they are not always); for no longer ago than yesterday, I am made to say that in Massachusetts women have no rights. Whereas I quoted the law of settlement as it reads, which certainly is a very hard one for so enlightened a state. Nevertheless, it would not bear the least overstatement, for proving too much is as objectionable as proving nothing. But the point I was going to speak of is this: I observed that a statement which I have repeatedly seen before, was made there, viz: that the first petition on Woman's Suffrage presented to the Rhode Island legislature was referred to the Committee on Burial grounds. After much inquiry I find that the members of the Assembly know nothing of the existence of such committee, and wonder how such a statement ever got afloat. It is no doubt a telling point, so would it be to quote all the common laws which have been contravened by direct statutes in nearly every state in the Union. I heard of a telling point on the act which gives the husband a right by courtesy in his wife's estate simply by using an offensive word belonging to the old abrogated or common law in relation to woman.

The widow was spoken of as the incumbrance, but the statute reads the widow; and in other places she is spoken of as the residuary Legatee. Our laws do not need the slightest exaggeration to show their injustice. The act is unjust, for the husband is the heir of his wife; if she dies intestate, he settles the estate and is not obliged to share any portion with her family or next of kin. If he dies intestate, the wife cannot be his executor or administrator, but by taking out letters and giving bonds, etc. She then holds her right of dower, but his next of kin have their share, it may be, of the common earnings of the two. But she is not called the incumbrance, and I am glad that even after death courteous language is used; it softens injustice.

I am very sorry to spoil good points, but on the whole, truth tells the best in the end, and there is wrong and injustice enough without exaggerating trifles.

Again the writer says:

Every woman knows a great deal better what the evils of her condition are, and what her own personal needs and capacities, and those of her friends are, than any platform orator. It is only, therefore, by sticking as closely to the facts as the exigencies of popular agitation will permit, that any impression will be made upon her. It is not wise, for instance, to hold out the hope that female suffrage will put an end to female vice. Women know a great deal better than the Woman's Suffrage Association what are the weaknesses or temptations which lead to women's fall; and there is no woman who does not laugh in her sleeve when she reads or hears that if girls could vote when they were eighteen years of age, they would never become victims to man's deceit, or, having fallen, be driven to the most degraded resource of helpless despair.

The above sentence shows the article to have been written by a man who does not know women. No pure woman ever "laughs in her sleeve" at any hope, however remote, of checking licentiousness, that special curse of womanhood. Thoughtless, ignorant and weak as she may be, she is still appalled at the vice and corruption that are festering beneath the fair exterior of society. She knows perfectly that the child woman (it may be), having fallen a victim to man's deceit, is driven down to the deepest, darkest pit for bread, and that there is no escape for her but through the door of death. Hard, indeed, must be the heart which does not feel deeply in view of such facts as the following from Lecky's History of Civilization: "In England alone there are not less than fifty thousand of this wretched class." I shrink from continuing the extract, but if one soul may be reached and saved from a downward course the charge of indelicacy matters not.

In the eyes of every physician, and indeed in the eyes of most continental writers who have adverted to the subject, no other feature of English life appears so infamous as the fact that an epidemic, which is one of the most dreadful now existing among mankind, which communicates itself from the guilty husband to the innocent wife, and even transmits its taint to her offspring, and which the experience of other nations conclusively proves may be vastly diminished, should be suffered to rage unchecked. There is every reason to believe that the same vice is as ripe in this country as in the old world, imparting the same taint to the constitutions of children here as there. And thus in scrofula, consumption, etc., the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations.

I quote one more passage from Lecky. After speaking of the excessive *force* of the sensual passion, as though men were under no law of restraint, he says: "Under these circumstances there has arisen a figure which is certainly the most wonderful, and in some respects the most awful, upon which the eye of the moralist can dwell. That unhappy being whose name it is a shame to speak; who counterfeits with a cold heart the transport of passion and submits herself as the passive instrument of lust; who is scorned and insulted as the vilest of her sex, and doomed, for the most part, to disease, abject wretchedness and an early death, appears in every age as the perpetual symbol of the degradation and the sinfulness of man.

"Herself the supreme type of vice, she is ultimately the guardian of virtue. But for her, the unchallenged purity of countless happy homes would be polluted, and not a few who, in the pride of their untempted chastity, think of her with an indignant shudder, would have known the agony of remorse and despair.

"On that one degraded and ignoble form are concentrated the passions that might have filled the world with shame. *She* remains, while creeds and civilizations rise and fall, the eternal priestess of humanity blasted for the sins of the people."

Men, brethren, fathers, shall it be your fair,

lovely daughter that shall be this priestess, or will you teach your sons that there is a law higher than this, even the law of continence? or must it remain for women to do this work also? God forgive you, for you know not what you do, when you ridicule even the weakest measure for woman's salvation from vice.

MRS. STANTON IN THE NORTHWEST.

Accounts from Mrs. Stanton in the Western journals show that her success as a Lyceum Lecturer is of the most enviable description. The Editor of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* describes her appearance in that city thus :

Very seldom is so fine an audience gathered in St. Paul as honored Mrs. Stanton's Lecture last evening. There was universal disappointment at the lady's misfortune whereby she was unable to give the lecture announced, but of course it was a casualty that could not have been avoided by any foresight of hers. She was not to blame that she was last evening compelled to stand up before a magnificent audience with no one of her three manuscript lectures. That she felt seriously annoyed at the mishap we very well know, for there were other contingencies than manuscripts hanging upon the fortunes of that trunk.

But without manuscript and without her customary dress for such occasions, Mrs. Stanton stepped forward upon the stage, apparently as well at ease as she would be in a parlor. There was a general look of surprise as her white locks, giving her a somewhat venerable appearance, first came to the view of the audience. She looked so kind, however, so good and motherly and so womanly, that all were enchained at once. Seldom have we seen an audience more closely charmed by a public speaker. She talked so familiarly, so earnestly, so sensibly that none could fail to admire her. It was the language of a noble woman, who has reared a noble family of children, and who needs no praise of the hour to tickle or flatter her. She spoke concisely, seldom using a word in vain. Her points were quickly, sharply made, and commended themselves to the appreciation of the audience. Seldom, indeed, is a lecture given which is so free from clap-trap or sensational effect.

We believe the large audience present last evening was charmed by the quiet strength and womanly grace of this leader of the Woman's Suffrage movement. Certain we are, that there was a general disappointment when she broke the spell and quietly withdrew from the platform. If all the lectures teach as much in so brief a time, we think there will be general satisfaction. Mrs. Stanton leavea a pleasant impression in St. Paul. We shall rejoice to hear of her grand and enthusiastic labors in behalf of the sex she so nobly and handsomely represents. She is at the head of a cause second only to that which Lloyd Garrison devoted his life to, and in which he triumphed at last.

What The "Mail" says.—The Evening *Mail* is the best Tea Table companion the city press affords. It is not only racy and spicy, its moral and literary tone is of a high order. It meets fearlessly whatever new demand is made in behalf of justice and humanity, whether for woman or man. It says in our behalf :

The Revolution, in its announcement for 1870, presents as a list of contributors a galaxy of female talent. Its perusal brings to mind how very much women writers are accomplishing in the present literary field.

A Woman who Dared.—At the Tenth election district of the Fifth Ward, in this city, Honora Arthur appeared before the Board of Inspectors at the late election in this city, and asked to have her vote entered for Judge Dowling. Mr. Benedict, chairman of the board, attended to the lady most graciously, though the time for her sex to vote, he said, has not yet arrived.

Miss Addie Messer of Dickson, Ill., is said to be the first American teacher in Sitka, getting $75 a month.

Barbarous Inhumanity.—The *Post* one evening last week told of a drunken man who attacked his wife and inflicted a severe wound in her thigh. Surgical aid was sought at once, but for several hours not a physician would respond to the call. Finally one came and tied up the wounded blood-vessel ; but it was too late. She had lost blood beyond the power of recovery, and after a short while died, though there is little doubt that prompt professional treatment would have saved her life. The husband will probably be indicted for manslaughter, the *Post* says, but what about the physicians who refused to attend the woman? It is probable that they would not have received a fee ; but it may be said that a man would not receive a promissory recompense who prevented a murder from being done, though if he should on that pretext refuse aid to the person in peril, the law would hold him as an accessory to the crime. The world is fast learning to think it is time, or will be very soon, to dismiss men from the healing art altogether.

Connecticut.—Late in the field, she is there to good purpose and is already sending her missionaries abroad. The Northampton (Mass.) *Free Press* says :

The lecture at the Town Hall last evening by Sara E. Russell of New Haven was one of the best to which our citizens have for a long time been privileged to listen. Miss Russell spoke about an hour and commanded the closest attention and deepest interest of the entire audience to the close. Her treatment of the subject, "Against Destiny," was an admirable presentation of the injustice done to woman under our present code of laws, and an eloquent plea for emancipation from those bonds. It was comprehensive and well reasoned, earnest, for the cause demands earnestness, but candid, dignified and just, and worthy every way of the warmes commendation.

Autograph.—Gail Hamilton was asked for her autograph last week, by a Boston church that was holding a Fair for the laudable purpose of paying its debts. She sent as follows :

Hamilton, Dec. 3, 1869.

Dear Sir : I am persuaded that neither the world nor the church can propose to itself any more desirable object, or impose upon itself any more imperious duty than the payment of its debts. If I were to write twenty letters, I could say nothing more emphatic than that. So you can just fold this very note, direct it to the man who needs it most—women pay their debts instinctively—and we shall then kill two birds with one stone, and live happy ever after.

Very respectfully, Mary A. Dodge.
(Gail Hamilton.)

Florida.—The New York *Tribune* has plenty of abuse for some correspondents who endeavor to correct republican misstatements made for political effect, as to the actual condition and situation at the south. But, inadvertently, it has recently, more than once, or twice, published approximations towards the truth, from its own correspondents. For instance, last week the following, from a most excellent northern man, spending the winter in Florida :

Of what should the people here complain? Of poverty, politics, and taxes. These are burdensome to this state. *The present population will never overcome the first of these evils ;* and certainly, until some Hercules cleans the dirty stable of some of those who trade upon the second, the third will afflict the people as grievously as any of the plagues which were poured out upon sinful Egypt.

Divorces.—At the Supreme Judicial Court, November session, for Merrimac, Hillsboro' and Belknap Counties in New Hampshire, eighty applications were granted for divorce.

CONGRESS.

So far the session presents little worthy of special note in these columns. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner has raised the question of colored equality on complaint that a medical society in Washington, chartered by act of Congress, is not yet able to heal itself of the hateful leprosy of colorphobia, so as to treat with decent respect eminent practitioners, and some too, who have been commissioned officers in the army, on account of their complexion. It is, however, said that Mr. Sumner is mistaken as to the offending organization, it being only a voluntary association not existing by any act or charter outside of itself. The prejudice, however, is none the less vulgar and reprehensible.

In the House, some discussion was had one day on a question involving the equality of woman to hold appointments in the government. It was on a bill providing for the taking of the census. A motion was made to amend an amendment by changing the word elector (voter) to resident.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, said : I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from New York. The effect will be to exclude every female from any appointment, and although I suppose there will not be many female applicants for office under this bill, I see no reason why we should exclude them. (Laughter.) I know no reason why a soldier's widow or any other female properly qualified might not receive an appointment to any office the duties of which she may be as capable of performing as those of our own sex. If reasons exist let them be given. I will inquire of the gallant gentleman from New York whether he wishes to exclude this portion of his constituents and mine from the privilege of holding office under this bill? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Wood—My amendment says elector, not electress, and until the ladies have the privilege of electors of the United States I propose to exclude them.

Mr. Lawrence—I am opposed to that. Merit and capacity to serve the people to the best advantage, after a proper consideration of claims, should be the test for office.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio—The word "elector" in the amendment of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) would exclude Alaska altogether. There are no electors in Alaska. I would suggest that he substitute the word "resident," which would avoid the difficulty to which I have referred.

The question being put on Mr. Wood's amendment,

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved to amend the proposed amendment by inserting the word "resident" instead of "elector."

The question being put on Mr. Garfield's amendment to Mr. Wood's amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on Mr. Wood's amendment, as amended, it was agreed to.

So far, then, woman is not to be proscribed.

Chinese Emigration.—Mr. Williams of Oregon has introduced a bill into Congress to prohibit Chinese emigration, except as free persons coming on their own account, and not under the direction of Emigrant Companies. The bill also forbids the coming of a Chinese woman unless she be attended by her husband or father. This provision, it is said, is directed against the system of peopling houses of questionable character in San Francisco with im-

ported Chinese women—an abuse which has largely increased of late. But what would Mr. Williams do with those men, *American*, and others, who so patronize those "houses of questionable character" as to make it an object to import women from China and elsewhere, from everywhere else, indeed, to supply them? Were there a few women in Congress, many a grave question would be shown and seen to have more than one side.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A LADY in Charleston writes as below in a private letter to her friend in this city:

What is the reason those Boston and New England folks cannot work on with the rest of you in the great enterprise you are now conducting so nobly and successfully? I desire to see woman enfranchised, for there can be no change in human affairs that will be beneficial and permanent until woman's influence shall neutralize the baneful effects of the man power, exercised alone. At present man is the autocrat of woman's whole destiny. Man is drunken and debauched by a surfeit of power and seems to know it not. Every object on which he lays his sovereign hand forms like moulder's clay into the image of himself. * * * Woman is a slave, and must feel so every day of her life, unless her sensibilities are already blunted and benumbed by her condition. Of what use is it to be called an "*angel*" and then to be endowed with nothing but "instincts" in common with the brute creation? Of what use is it to woman to hear herself lauded as the only being who possesses sensibility, tenderness, sympathy for others' woes—patience—a quick perception—and the most practical mind, when, according to the laws, she cannot hold in her hand *one penny* that she can call her own, to bestow for the fulfilment of her beneficent ideas. She must be a widow before she can even give "two mites" towards any public or private enterprise, and sometimes, after a long life of domestic servitude for one "master," she has not even "two mites" left to her own use from the fortune she may have helped to amass! Well, I forbear and shrink again into helpless silence! The English language would flash like burning, electric wires if I expressed all I think and know! I will subside to my ruffles, dust-brush and broom-etrical observations.

OLD MAIDS.—Extract of a private letter:

Your visit left us a store of pleasant memories; can you guess what we have been wishing with all our hearts? that we could have a quantity of real *live* photographs of you to send to all the writers and talkers who ever dare speak of "sour visage and selfish, narrow sphere" as belonging to unmarried women. This talk of "old maids" is something on which I am almost rabid; for it seems to me *facts* show clearly the monstrous injustice of the usual character given them by novelists and writers generally; they seem to me much wider and more *far-reaching* in their sympathies, more philanthropic and loveable, too, than the *generality* of wives and mothers, for whom the opaque little bodies of the "precious children" seem to form a Chinese wall, shutting out the world of nature, books, and mankind around them; not that it *need* be so, and of course there are many noble exceptions; but seriously, I fear it is the rule. I am more provoked with Mrs. Stowe for her pictures of cranky, queer old maids than for all she has said, can, or shall say in the Byron question, and my husband feels just as I do on the subject.

WHEN Ole Bull was holding concerts at Boston fifteen years ago, C. C. Gibson, now a well-known violinist, then a mere boy, walked from Henniker, N. H., a distance of seventy-six miles to hear him. And now Ole Bull says there are few performers in America superior on the violin to that same boy. His first lessons in music were given him by his sister, a little older than himself, on a tenor drum.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.—Our new Exchange list will contain only such papers as shall publish our prospectus for 1870. Editors will please forward a *marked* copy.

FLAGRANT INJUSTICE TO WOMAN.

THE writer of the following letter deserves the thanks of every friend of justice and of woman:

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York,
6th Dec., 1869.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY—*Madam:* I wish to direct your attention to an act of the "Board of Education" in this city as given in the account of their proceedings last week, which appears to me to infringe upon a fair regard to justice in their treatment of their female teachers, and also a due regard to economy in their finances.

The newspapers of last Thursday contained the statement that the Board had appointed as Principal and Vice-Principal of a *Female Normal School* about to be established, a Mr. Hunter, at a salary of $4,500—and a Mr. Duden as Vice-Principal at a salary of $4,000, making a total of $8,500. There has been no school of this grade in the city hitherto—but its place has been filled in reality, and to all intents and purposes (although wanting the name), by the Senior Department in Twelfth Street Female School. The lady principal, Miss Wadleigh, and teachers since they took charge of it—fourteen years ago—have worked it up to a very high standard, and have kept it up to that pitch, and with such marked success that every distinguished stranger visiting here who has shown any interest in the cause of education, has been taken to see this school as the best example of the system that could be produced. Not only so, but at every annual commencement, School Inspectors, Trustees and Members of the Board have spoken of and treated this school as equivalent to and practically a Normal school of very high grade. Now, when it is resolved to establish a *Female Normal School* in name and reality, instead of taking this principal and these teachers—who have, some of them, given the best years of their life to making Twelfth Street Female School what it now is—they are to be relegated back to the charge of junior departments; and the first act of the Board is to appoint to the charge of this new female school two men from some of the boys' schools here. They are said to be excellent educators, and probably are of boys; but because they are so, it by no means follows that they are capable of taking charge of girls from sixteen to twenty years of age, just verging into womanhood, and of sympathising with and helping them through their school difficulties. There is no encouragement for any female principal or teacher in such an act.

Apart from this view of the question, these two men are to have between them salaries of $8,500, while the nine female teachers at present in charge of Twelfth Street School, have only about $7,200 to pay them. Mr. Hunter's salary alone, of $4,500, will be considerably larger than that of the Principal, Vice-Principal and First Assistant Teacher in Twelfth Street, whose combined salaries only amount to $3,700, and who already do all the work, and probably more, than he is capable of doing.

If the Board had had any regard for the pockets of the ratepayers, they would simply have developed Twelfth Street School on a wider basis, and could have had the work done by the female teachers already working there every whit as well and efficiently, and with certainly much greater economy, than can be done by their present action.

I remain, yours respectfully,

W. MACKELVIE.

When the senior department of Twelfth Street School was first organized, the classes in trigonometry, astronomy and Grecian history were taught by their respective teachers for one month *without* books, which is an achievement that could not be excelled by any male teacher in the city.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—The following is extracted from a private note to Miss Anthony dated Albany, December 6, 1869.

The students of the Law School of Albany University after having discussed for two evenings the question of the woman movement, decided by a majority vote on Saturday evening, November 27th, in favor of the enfranchisement of women.

LITERARY.

MORAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND PHYSICAL CULTURE; or, The Philosophy of True Living. By Professor F. G. Welch, Instructor in the Department of Physical Culture in Yale College. New York: Wood & Holbrook, Publishers, No. 15 Laight street.

This is the best work of its kind ever brought to our table. It is, as every book should be, the result of experience, of actual demonstration. The author says, "I have had long and varied experience as an instructor, and have worked constantly and carefully to arrange my method of teaching systematically, with earnest regard to physical laws. There are under my instruction, almost constantly, nearly two thousand pupils, of both sexes. To the hundreds who have asked 'Why don't you write a book on this subject,' I reply here it is." Verily, here it is, in more than 400 well-filled pages, with a most excellent chapter on Woman and her Rights, among the rest.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY—The Young Men's Magazine. New York: 937 Broadway. Two dollars a year. Mr. Packard must be tired of hearing himself and his paper praised, and so has doubled the price of his journal to see, doubtless, if [some persons] wouldn't find fault, or, perhaps, get angry, and up and throw Discontinuances by dozens in his face. Which they might have done, but he has very shrewedly forefended all that by almost doubling the size and quite doubling the value of the *Monthly*. So it will very likely be talked about and run after, much as in the past. As an experienced teacher of American young men and women, Mr. Packard knows perfectly well what they need as a monthly monitor, literary, moral and religious, and has set himself to furnish it with a success that is well, but not too well, rewarded by the very liberal patronage already bestowed.

THE RADICAL. Best and most important, after all, of the magazines, is the *Radical*, now published and edited by Sidney H. Morse. Boston: 25 Broomfield street, at four dollars a year; single numbers, 35 cents. It rounds up the present volume handsomely with excellent articles by Charles K. Whipple, A. Bronson Alcott, D. A. Wasson and others, and makes good promise for the next, with a long list of able contributors, new and old. It may be very well to print the names of its writers on the cover; but when the volumes are bound and the covers go to the paper makers, who will know who those writers were?

THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL. Edited by Mary G. Clarke. Chicago: J. N. Clarke. Two dollars per annum, in advance. A pleasant family and fireside journal enough, but all its wheels seem to be in the old ruts, the only place, it must be confessed, where the million dare to ride.

THE HEARTH AND HOME announces its prospects and promises for next volume in such manner and terms that probably not many old subscribers will discontinue. Pettingill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. Four dollars a year.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE. Devoted to Knowledge, Virtue and Temperance. Newburgh, N. J.: S. S. Wood. One dollar a year; 10 cents single.

MANFORD'S MAGAZINE. A literary and religious monthly. Chicago and St. Louis. E. Manford, publisher. $1.50 a year, in advance.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH and Journal of Physical Culture. New York: Wood and Holbrook, 25 Laight street. Two dollars a year. The December No. closes

the year admirably. One valuable article is on the Lifting Cure for weakness and disease, by Prof. L. G. James of the Lifting Cure Institute, No. 830 Broadway. N. W. Beecher, O. B. Frothingham, and Elizabeth Oakes Smith are in the table of contents with several others.

WIVES AND WIDOWS, or the Broken Life. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Philadelphia: Peterson Brothers, 306 Chestnut street. A volume of nearly 370 pages. And Mrs. Stephens is too well and widely known to need farther announcement.

THE WOMAN'S ADVOCATE. A monthly journal. New York: W. P. Tomlinson, 39 Nassau steeet. Price reduced to $1.50 per annum. Four copies to one address, five dollars; ten copies ten dollars.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL does not come regularly, but is always welcome. No work of the kind surpasses it. Weekly, 10 cents single; price yearly, not given.

THE LADIES REPOSITORY. Literary and religious. Boston: Universalist Publishing House, 37 Cornhill. $2.50 a year.

The Revolution,

For 1870.

THE REVOLUTION is a weekly journal advocating Suffrage for women.

The demands for woman everywhere to-day, are for a wider range of employment, higher wages, thorough physical and mental education, and an equal right before the law in all those relations which grow out of the marriage state. While we yield to none in the earnestness of our advocacy of all these claims, we make a broader demand for the Enfranchisement of Woman, as the only way by which all her just rights can be permanently secured. By discussing, as we shall, incidentally all leading questions of political and social importance, we hope to educate women for an intelligent judgment upon public affairs, and for a faithful expression of that judgment at the polls.

In discussing, as we shall incidentally, the many sides of all questions of national life—of science, philosophy, society, religion and politics, of finance, trade, capital, labor and land monopoly, of sanitary, educational and prison reform, we propose to educate woman for an intelligent expression of opinion at the polls, where, in the march of civilization, she is so soon to share in the grave responsibilities of government.

While we would not refuse men an occasional word in our columns, yet as masculine ideas have ruled the race for six thousand years, we specially desire that THE REVOLUTION shall be the mouth-piece of women, that they may give the world the feminine thought in politics, religion and social life: that ultimately in the union of both we may find the truth in all things.

On the idea taught by the creeds, codes and customs of the world, that woman was made for man—his toy, drudge, subject, or even mere companion—we declare war to the death, and proclaim the higher truth that, like man, she was created by God for INDIVIDUAL, MORAL RESPONSIBILITY and progress here and forever, and that the physical conditions of her earthly life are not to be taken as a limitation of the evidence of the Divine intention respecting her as an immortal being.

Our principal contributors this year are:

ANNA E. DICKINSON,
PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS,
ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
ALICE AND PHEBE CARY,
OLIVE LOGAN,
MARY CLEMMER AMES,
ELIZABETH R. TILTON,
CELIA BURLEIGH,
M. E. JOSLYN GAGE,
CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR,
LAURA C. BULLARD,
ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER,
MADAME ANNEKA,
MADAME D'HERICOURT,
KATE N. DOGGETT,
ISABELLA GRANT MEREDITH,
ELEANOR KIRK,
PHEBE COUZENS,
LILIE PECKHAM,
LIZZIE M. BOYNTON,
HELEN EKIN STARRETT,
MARY W. SAWTELL,
ELIZABETH T. SCHENCK,
MARY E. AMES.

FOREIGN.

REBECCA MOORE,
LYDIA E. BECKER,
MADAME MARIE GOEG.

In announcing this brilliant array of contributors for the coming year, we wish to say to our readers that as THE REVOLUTION is an independent journal, bound to no party or sect, those who write for our columns are responsible only for what appears under their own names. Hence if old Abolitionists and Slaveholders, Republicans and Democrats, Presbyterians and Universalists, Catholics and Protestants find themselves side by side in writing up the question of Woman Suffrage, they must pardon each other's differences on all other points, trusting, that by giving their own views strongly and grandly, they will overshadow the errors by their side.

About to enter on our third year, it gives us pleasure to say that THE REVOLUTION started with a good list of subscribers, which was more than doubled the second year. Equal increase of patronage in the future will soon place us on a permanent basis, and make a woman's paper in this country a financial success.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Editor.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

TERMS:

One year—52 copies	$3 00
Six months—26 "	2 00

CLUB RATES:

Ten copies "	25 00
Twenty-five copies "	50 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 insertion	20	cents a line.
4 "	18	" "
13 "	16	" "
52 "	14	" "

CASH COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS.

Those sending us from 25 to 50 subscribers may retain 75 cents per copy; from 50 to 100, $1 a copy.

All communications should be directed to SUSAN B. ANTHONY, 49 East 23d Street, New York.

RENEW NOW.—Those renewing their subscriptions to THE REVOLUTION NOW, for 1870, and sending $3 will receive a copy of John Stuart Mill's new book, "The Subjection of Women."

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.—Those who wish a copy of Mr. Mill's invaluable book, will see that their subscriptions and renewals for 1870 must be sent in immediately as the book will be sent only until January.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.—Those subscribing NOW for 1870, and sending $3, shall receive THE REVOLUTION to the end of the year, FREE; also a copy of John Stuart Mill's new book, "The Subjection of Women."

A WOMAN CAPTAIN.—The Washington *Chronicle* says: "A female captain of a canal boat was around the merchants of Georgetown yesterday soliciting freight, and she talked as much 'business' as some other skippers who wear bifurcated garments." And why shouldn't she, Messrs. *Chronicle*?

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—I have a Wheeler & Wilson machine (No. 289), bought of Mr. Gardner, in 1853, he having used it a year. I have used it constantly, in shirt manufacturing, as well as family sewing, sixteen years. My wife ran it four years, and earned between $700 and $800, besides doing her housework. I have never expended fifty cents on it for repairs. It is, to-day, in the best of order, stitching fine linen bosoms nicely. I started manufacturing shirts with this machine, and now have over one hundred of them in use. I have paid at least $3,000, for the stitching done by this old machine, and it will do as much now as any machine I have. W. F. TAYLOR.
Berlin, N. Y.

Financial Department.

THE MONEY MARKET

closed easy on Saturday at 7 per cent. with exceptions at 6 per cent. on call. In the discount market gold paper, prime names, are accepted at 6 to 9 per cent. in gold, and in currency, prime endorsed notes are 9 to 12 per cent., with limited transactions under 10 per cent. Single names are 12 to 20 per cent.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks this week compared with the preceding week:

	Dec. 4.	Dec. 11.	Differences.	
Loans,	$253,235,996	$252,729,955	Dec.	$506,041
Specie,	30,633,539	29,716,362	Dec.	917,177
Circulation,	34,140,468	34,128,117	Dec.	12,351
Deposits,	182,690,140	182,179,798	Dec.	510,342
Legal-tenders,	45,983,274	46,884,429	Inc.	393,155

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull and lower at the close of Saturday.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, Dec. 6,	123⅛	123⅛	122⅞	123
Tuesday, 7,	122⅞	123⅛	122⅞	123⅛
Wednesday, 8,	123⅛	124	123⅛	124
Thursday, 9,	123⅞	123⅞	123⅛	123⅛
Friday, 10,	122	123⅛	122⅞	123⅛
Saturday, 11,	123⅛	123⅜	123⅛	123⅛

The exports of specie for the week were $380,399, making the aggregate since January 1, $30,889,807.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

closed firmer, prime bankers sixty days sterling bills were quoted 108⅜ to 108⅝, and sight 109¼.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was decidedly stronger, and advanced at the close of Saturday. The most active stocks were Reading, Lake Shore, North West, New Jersey, Central and the St. Paul shares.

The following are the closing quotations:

Cumberland, 26¼ to 26⅜; W., F. & Co. Ex., 17⅜ to 18¼; American, 41¼ to 42; Adams, 62⅜ to 63; United States 51⅝ to 52; Merch. Union, — to —; Quicksilver, 17⅛ to 17⅞; Canton, 50¼ to 55; Pacific Mail, 53⅛ to 53⅛; West. Un. Tel., 34⅞ to 35; N. Y. C. stock, 91⅜ to 92; N. Y. C. scrip, 83¾ to 84; Erie, 26⅛ to 27; Erie pref. 45⅛ to 47⅛; Harlem, 133 to 145; Reading, 101⅜ to 101¾; Toledo & Wabash, 57 to 58; Tol. & Wab. preferred, — to —; Mil. & St. Paul, 74⅛ to 74¾; Mil. & St. Paul preferred, 86⅛ to 86⅜; P. & Fort Wayne, 89 to 89¼; Ohio & Miss., 25⅞ to 26; Michigan Central, 122⅛ to 122⅜; Mich. So., 87⅛ to 87⅜; Illinois Central, 133⅜ to 135⅛; Cleve. & Pitts., 82⅛ to 82⅜; Rock Island, 107⅜ to 107⅝; N. Western, 73¼ to 73⅝; N. Western pref. 84⅛ to 84⅜; Mariposa, 7⅞ to 8; Mariposa preferred, 15 to 16.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were generally steady at the close of the week.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States currency sixes, 109¼ to 109⅜; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 116⅛ to 117; United States sixes, 1881, coupon, 120⅜ to 120⅝; United States five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113¼ to 113⅜; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1862, May and November, 115⅜ to 115⅝; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1864, May and November, 113⅜ to 113⅝; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1865, May and November, 113⅝ to 113⅞; United States five-twenties, registered, January and July, 111¾ to 112⅛; United States five-twenties, 1865, coupon, January and July, 116 to 116⅛; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1867, January and July, 116¼ to 116½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1868, January and July, 116¼ to 116¾; United States ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ to 110; United States ten-forties, coupon, 110¾ to 111.

THE CUSTOM DUTIES

for the week were $1,668,008 gold against $1,845,146 $2,091,531 and $2,009,133 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were $4,881,683 gold, against $5,521,529, $4,182,197, and $3,148,851 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were $4,413,422 in currency against $4,078,197, $4,088,188, and $3,890,927 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were $380,339 against $190,489, | $161,704, and $172,074 for the preceding weeks.

ALTMAN'S HOLIDAY GIFTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Every Article suitable for Gentlemen, whether useful, ornamental, or laughable.
At Nos. 331 and 333 SIXTH AVENUE,
Between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts.

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FOR LADIES,
A full assortment of all kinds of Goods, desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR LADIES,
which are offered at our usual popular prices,
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We have for sale, for the balance of this month,
$5,000 WORTH OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
of everything usually presented to Boys and Girls.
Call, examine, and select for yourselves.
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ALTMAN'S HOLIDAY!
EXHIBITION OPENED!
Our Holiday Department is now open for inspection, and it is safe to say that we exhibit one of the finest importations of Holiday Gifts ever opened, samples of which are exhibited at a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, assigned for the purpose, with every article MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and all can freely examine for themselves.
OPEN UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1870.
ALTMAN BROS.,
Nos. 331 and 333 SIXTH AVENUE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ALTMAN'S BAZAR.
WE OPEN TO MORROW, 1,000 Doz. MISSES' KID GLOVES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, all shades. at 50c. PER PAIR, SELLING ALL OVER AT $1.
Nos. 331 and 333 SIXTH ANENUE,
102 104 Between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD CONN.
Incorporated by the last Legislature with a Perpetua Charter, and Guarantee Capital of $200,000.
Hartford, Ct. { SIDNEY A. ENSIGN, President. FREDERICK A. MARCY, Vice-Pres. WM. H. GILBERT. Sec'y and Treas.
New York Office, 206 Broadway.
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The object is Mutual Protection at less expense than any form of Life Insurance. Classes limited to 5,000 members and divided according to age—15 to 30 years; 30 to 45; 45 to 60; 60 to 70. When a death occurs in a ful division the heirs receive $5,000.

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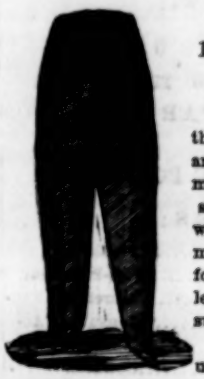

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